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JAPAN, PRC OFFICIALS DISCUSS TEXTBOOK ISSUE

Ambassador Katori, PRC Minister

OW081309 Tokyo KYODO in English 1253 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, Sept 8, KYODO -- Japanese Ambassador Yasue Katori and China's Vice Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian Wednesday discussed the current school textbook dispute, Japanese Embassy officials said.

The meeting held at the Japanese request followed a temporary return to Tokyo by Minister Koji Watanabe at the embassy for consultations with home government officials on the diplomatic rift. He returned to Beijing last Saturday. China has rejected a Japanese Government statement issued late last month to defuse the textbook crisis.

The Katori-Wu meeting apparently focused on detailed explanations about the statement in which the government reiterated Japan's responsibilities for sufferings by the Chinese and Koreans before and during World War II. No details of the meeting were given. But reports from Tokyo said Wu expressed his intention of relaying what was discussed at the meeting to higher officials. He reportedly asked the Japanese envoy to wait for a couple of days for an official Chinese response, the reports added.

The response is expected as soon as the current communist party congress is over Friday, according to the reports.

PRC Counsellor, Suzuki

OW090651 Tokyo KYODO in English 0630 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 9, KYODO -- The counsellor of the Chinese Embassy said Thursday China now understands the Japanese Government's statement on the textbook dispute, suggesting China's softened response in the diplomatic row. Newly-appointed Counsellor Ding Min said this when he called on Susumu Nikaido, secretary general of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, at party headquarters here.

Ding said China understood the Japanese Government's stand on the textbook issue after detailed explanation was given by Ambassador Yasue Katori in a meeting with Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian in Beijing Wednesday. Ding also told Nikaido that Liao Chengzhi, chairman of the China-Japan Friendship Association, had cancelled his scheduled visit to Japan due to a fracture, not because of the textbook issue, and that Liao plans to visit Japan some day.

Nikaido later told reporters he felt that the diplomatic row over the textbook issue is being resolved with China's understanding of the Japanese Government's statement issued late last month to defuse the textbook crisis.

Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki told reporters Thursday the government's diplomatic efforts to obtain understanding from China and South Korea over the textbook dispute were progressing well. Suzuki also expressed his optimistic view that the diplomatic rift over the textbook issue would be settled at an early date.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa told reporters China "appreciated" Japan's detailed explanation of its statement. China is expected to make its official reply to Japan in a couple of days, Miyazawa said.

Government sources said Toshio Goto, minister at the Japanese Embassy in Seoul, met with South Korean Foreign Ministry officials Wednesday and made similar explanation on the amendment of historical accounts in school textbooks. Miyazawa said the government will make further efforts to settle the diplomatic row over the textbook issue with South Korea which had accepted the Japanese Government's statement as a whole.

ACCORD WITH PHILIPPINES ON TANKER ATTACK REACHED

OW060431 Tokyo KYODO in English 0424 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 6, KYODO -- The Japanese Government Monday agreed not to claim damages for a Japanese chemical tanker attacked by Philippine Air Force planes off Mindanao Island last January. Japan and the Philippines issued a joint communique in which they mutually expressed regret over the incident involving the 9,000-ton tanker to end the controversy.

The "Hegg" was attacked with rockets and machine guns by two Philippine Air Force planes January 15 after it had ignored two warnings by the Philippines authorities to stop. One crewman was injured. The Philippine Government shortly after the incident admitted its planes had attacked the ship, which was suspected of carrying weapons and reinforcement for antigovernment Muslim rebels.

In the joint press communique, the two governments agreed "it was an accidental and unfortunate incident resulting from the lack of communication between the parties concerned." The Japanese Government admitted the measures taken by the Philippine Air Force planes at the first contact should have been considered by the "Hegg" to be a order to stop, and noted with regret that the ship had ignored this. The Philippine Government "expressed regret over the personnel injury and material damages incurred on the Japanese side as a result of the incident."

The communique went on to say the two governments would start consultation as soon as possible on necessary measures to prevent a similar incident.

Foreign Ministry officials said the Japanese Government would not make a legal request for compensation, and would not support any demand by private persons involved in the incident. The officials said a Japanese investigation did not find any evidence the tanker was carrying weapons or guerrillas. All crewmen denied the allegation and there was no suspicious act by them during port calls the ship made before the attack, they said.

WATANABE ADDRESSES WORLD BANK-IMF MEETING

OW070825 Tokyo KYODO in English 0329 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Toronto, Sept 6, KYODO -- Japan's finance chief Michio Watanabe Monday attributed the current worldwide stagflation partly to soaring military spending by the superpowers, and he urged diversion of part of the money to promote public welfare.

Finance Minister Watanabe made the call in a news conference after he delivered a speech at the opening session of the combined annual meeting of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Watanabe also indicated he favors restraint on Japan's defense spending.

In his speech at the IMF and World Bank meeting, he called on the United States to work further to reduce its fiscal deficit and correct its still high interest rates. He urged developing countries to endeavor further to help themselves, saying Japan would not lend money to the countries that lack the ability to pay back their loans.

Watanabe called for a further coordination of economic policies among the various countries to ensure sustained economic growth without inflation, and said such growth would be necessary if the currencies are to be kept stable. He called on the monetary authorities for concerted intervention in the foreign exchange markets to prevent confusion.

The finance minister promised a steady increase in Japan's economic aid. He flatly denied rumors that Japan is taking steps to keep the yen weak against the U.S. dollar.

BANK GOVERNOR URGES CAUTION ON FOREIGN LOANS

OW090341 Tokyo KYODO in English 0332 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Toronto, Sept 8, KYODO -- Haruo Maekawa, governor of the Bank of Japan, Wednesday urged Japanese banks to exercise more caution in extending loans to foreign governments.

He was referring to Mexico's near-default caused by dollar 80 billion overseas debts. Of the total, some dollar 16 billion is owed Japanese banks -- dollar 11 billion in short-term debts and the remainder in long-term debts. The governor is now attending the joint annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank here.

He told reporters the tendency among Japanese commercial banks to overextend loans to foreign governments would create "big problems" though they are lending at their own risk.

The Japanese Finance Ministry has set the administrative guideline of limiting per-country loans of a Japanese bank to less than 20 percent of its capital. But this is now restricted only to long-term bank loans. Informed sources said some Japanese banks had extended some 40 percent of their own capital in long-term and short-term loans to Mexico. The ministry is now considering further restrictions on long-term and short-term loans to less than 20 percent of a bank's capital to prevent overlending.

FORMER PRIME MINISTER MIKI MEETS MIYAZAWA

OW081121 Tokyo KYODO in English 1105 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 8, KYODO -- Former Prime Minister Takeo Miki Wednesday urged the convening of an extraordinary Diet session at an early date to cope with urgent problems including the nation's financial crisis. Miki made the request when he met in his office here with Chief Cabinet Secretary Kitchi Miyazawa. A similar demand was made by former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda Tuesday.

Miki criticized the Cabinet of Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki for lazily dealing with urgent problems such as establishment of political ethics, reconstruction of the nation's finances, and business-stimulating measures. He called for quick action to cope with the urgent issues with understanding and cooperation of the people by convening an extraordinary Diet session at an early date.

Miyazawa expressed a negative view about an early extraordinary Diet session by saying that measures to deal with the revenue shortfall have to be worked out.

Concerning the textbook revision controversy, Miyazawa told Miki that an Education Ministry panel will discuss procedures for amending history texts in question next Tuesday and the government will report the result to China.

Miyazawa also said the government will issue deficit-covering bonds to cover as much as possible the revenue shortfall predicted to amount to about yen 10 trillion in fiscal 1981 and 1982.

Miki said the government should not be reluctant to call an extraordinary Diet session at an early date on the ground of a ruling Liberal-Democratic Party presidential election scheduled for this autumn.

BRIEFS

AID TO NIGER -- Tokyo, Aug 31, KYODO -- Japan will give yen 1 billion (about dollar 3.8 million) in aid to Niger to help implement a project to develop ground water resources, the Foreign Minister said Tuesday. It said diplomatic notes on the grant were exchanged in the Niger capital of Niamey between officials of the two governments Tuesday. [Text]
[Tokyo KYODO in English 1012 GMT 31 Aug 82 OW]

CENTRAL MEETING 8 SEP MARKS 34TH NATIONAL DAY

SK081832 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1645 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 8 (KCNA) -- A central meeting celebrating the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the glorious fatherland, was held this afternoon with a large attendance at the February 8 House of Culture. A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who founded and is leading the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was put up on the platform of the meeting hall. Also placed there was a silk banner sent to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song from the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) in celebration of the 34th anniversary of the DPRK founding.

The meeting was attended by functionaries of party and power bodies, economic organs, social organisations, men of science, education, culture and arts, public health and the press, generals of the Korean People's Army, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, bereaved families of revolutionary martyrs, working people in the city, KPA soldiers, and members of Chongnyon delegations and home-visiting groups.

Diplomatic envoys of various countries in Pyongyang, foreign delegations and delegates participating in the study tour and Asian regional consultation on achievement of stable high yields of paddy rice in the DPRK and foreign guests now staying here were invited to the meeting.

Taking up the platform were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK; Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the Central People's Committee of the DPRK; Comrade So Chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Control Committee of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Kim Chung-nin and Yon Hyong-muk, members of the Political Bureau and secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade O Paek-yong, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and first vice-premier of the Administration Council; Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army; Comrade Paek Hak-nim, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK; Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council; Comrades Hyon Mu-kwang and Yun Ki-pok, alternate members of the Political Bureau and secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Chon Pyong-ho, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Kong Chin-tae, Choe Kwang, Kye Ung-tae, Chong Chun-ki and Choe Chae-u, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premiers of the Administration Council; Comrade Chong Kyong-hui, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Cho Se-ung, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the South Pyongan provincial party committee; Comrade Hong Song-nam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial Committee for Economic Guidance; Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly; Comrades Ho Chong-suk and So Kwan-hui, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee;

Comrades Hong Si-hak, Kim Tu-yong, Kim Hoe-il, Kim Chang-chu and Kim Pok-sin, vice-premiers of the Administration Council; Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; Kim Man-kum, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Yom Kuk-yol, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party; Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea; Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea; Kim I-hun, chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea; and heroes of the republic and labor heroes.

Pak Chae-no, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), who is heading the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan for celebrating the 34th anniversary of the DPRK founding, also took the platform.

Comrade Pak Song-chol made a report at the meeting.

Then head of the group Pak Chae-no made a congratulatory speech at the meeting.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere overflowing with the revolutionary zeal of the attendants determined to more staunchly struggle for the eternal prosperity of the republic and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country under the uplifted banner of the *chuche* idea, rallied close around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre.

Wrap-up of Pak Song-chol Report

SK081655 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1530 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 8 (KCNA) -- A grand central meeting celebrating the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held today at the February 8 House of Culture. A report was made at the meeting by Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK.

Stressing that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a great revolutionary gain won by our people through an arduous struggle, the reporter said: Our republic is a power which has inherited the brilliant tradition of the building of the people's power established by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the flames of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and a revolutionary power of a new type based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and relying upon the united front of the broad popular masses. Thanks to the precious achievements and rich experiences gained by the great leader Kim Il-song in the building of the people's power in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, our people could creditably solve the question of power and successfully carry out democratic reforms in a brief period, smashing all the obstructionist manoeuvres of the enemies at home and abroad even under so complex and confused a situation after liberation, and finally accomplish on its basis the historic cause of founding the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in September 1948.

The reporter continued: The founding of the DPRK was a brilliant realisation of the long cherished desire of our people to achieve the sovereignty of the nation and the independence of the country and a great event of epochal significance in the development of our revolution and in the life of our people.

With the founding of the republic, our people became true masters of the state and society and the powerful and dignified people of an independent state which no one dared provoke and came to have a powerful weapon of the revolution and construction. Indeed, the founding of the DPRK was the new emergence of an independent people and the grandious birth of Korea of *chuche*.

The reporter pointed out in detail that from the first day of its founding, the DPRK under the wise guidance of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song took the great chuche idea as its firm guideline and thoroughly implemented the line of independence in all domains of state activity, thereby achieving a brilliant victory in the revolutionary struggle and construction work and performing imperishable feats for the fatherland and the people.

The reporter said: The course along which our republic has victoriously hewed out the road of building a new society is one of glorious struggle and advance along which the sovereignty of the country and the nation has been resolutely defended and made shine under the most difficult circumstances and a proud course along which the era of great national prosperity unprecedented in the 5,000 year history of our country has been ushered in.

The path of glorious struggle and victory traversed by our republic under the banner of the chuche idea shows that our people's power is a genuine political organisation representing the interests of the entire working people of our country, including the workers, peasants and working intellectuals, and a mighty political weapon guaranteeing an independent and creative life to the working masses.

In each period and each stage of our revolution our people's power has creditably acquitted itself of its mission and role as a staunch representative of the independent rights of the people, a skilful organiser of their creative ability and a housemaster responsible for their material and cultural life and reliable defender of their independent and creative life.

Indeed, our republic is a genuine state of the people and a prospering socialist fatherland of chuche which ensures genuine political liberties and rights to all our people and provides them with a worthy, happy life. For its incomparable superiority and for its brilliant exploits for the fatherland and the nation, the power of our republic enjoys the unqualified support and trust of the entire Korean people.

Through their actual life our people firmly believe that only the power of the republic can provide them with an independent and creative life and look forward to a happier future in the development and prosperity of the republic. Today the entire people of our country regard it as the highest honour and pride to live and make revolution as citizens of the republic infinitely thriving and prospering under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious Workers Party of Korea and are filled with the firm determination to devote their all to the struggle for resolutely defending the power of the republic and further developing and strengthening the republic.

Our people, who are advancing, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea, under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party, will achieve greater victory in the revolutionary struggle and construction work and our republic will prosper forever.

Noting that to reunify the divided country and completely establish national sovereignty throughout the country is the greatest national desire of the entire Korean people and the most urgent task facing us, the reporter continued: From the first day of the country's division our party and the government of the republic set it as the most important revolutionary task to reunify the country and have made all sincere efforts for its realisation. The question of national reunification is on all accounts an internal affair of the Korean nation and belongs to its right to self-determination. There is no reason or ground whatsoever for the foreign forces to meddle in the question of Korean reunification.

The most important thing for the independent reunification of our country is to make the U.S. imperialist aggression forces withdraw from South Korea and terminate the U.S. imperialists' interference in the domestic affairs of Korea. Due to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea, the tragedy of national division is going on in this land. South Korea has turned into their complete colony and military base and the South Korean people are undergoing a miserable life of colonial slavery.

The U.S. imperialists have thoroughly subordinated all spheres of politics, economy, culture and military affairs of South Korea to their aggressive aim and are persistently resorting to the "two Koreas" plot, further stepping up the policy of colonial enslavement and war.

A grave situation which may lead to the outbreak of war any moment is prevailing in Korea. All facts clearly show that as long as the U.S. imperialist aggression forces are left intact in South Korea, the danger of war can never be removed from Korea nor can the question of national reunification be settled independently.

The Japanese reactionaries, backed by U.S. imperialism, are working hard to realise their wild ambition to reinvade South Korea. Their reckless manoeuvres lay a big hurdle in the way of the independent reunification of Korea.

If our country is to be reunified independently, the South Korean military fascist clique offering South Korea to U.S. imperialism as its colony and military base and leaving the country to the tender mercies of foreign forces must be got rid of.

The so-called "Government" of South Korea is an out-and-out marionette government devoid of actual power and sovereignty, which is subjugated to U.S. imperialism, and a dirty treacherous government executing the U.S. imperialist policy of colonial enslavement and war.

The South Korean people will defend the national sovereignty and open up the way of independent reunification by forcing the U.S. imperialist aggression forces out of South Korea, liquidating their colonial rule, overthrowing the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique and establishing an independent democratic government, holding higher the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

The U.S. imperialists must look straight at the desire of the entire Korean people for national reunification, the flames of the anti-U.S. struggle in South Korea and the irresistible trend of the times supporting the independent reunification of Korea and renounce their policy of South Korean occupation and war and immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along their aggression forces and destructive weapons.

The Japanese militarists must act with discretion, drawing a proper lesson from their defeat in the past aggression for overseas expansion.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique must give up at once the despicable policy of dependence on outside forces and the brutal repression of people and step down from "power" without delay.

The most realistic and reasonable way for the independent reunification of our country is to establish the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo as proposed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. All people who truly want the reunification of the country and value the future of the nation should join in the great national united front and vigorously turn out to the nationwide struggle to force the U.S. imperialist aggression troops out of South Korea and realise the proposal for founding the DCRK.

When the democratic Federal Republic of Koryo is founded and the ten-point political programme of the unified state carried into effect, national sovereignty will be achieved on a nationwide scale and a dignified sovereign state, unified independent state, which does not depend on any outside force or join any bloc, will appear in the Korean Peninsula.

Although manifold difficulties and obstacles crop up in the way of national reunification, the Korean people will pull them through with the united efforts of the whole nation and certainly accomplish the historic cause of national reunification.

Pointing out that the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and other war maniacs heighten the international tensions and increase the danger of another world war as days go by, the reporter stressed: If the ever increasing danger of another world war is to be averted and a durable peace be achieved on the globe, the policy of making the whole world independent, put forward by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, must be carried into practice. This policy is a firm guideline ensuring the complete abolition of all manner of domination and subjugation and the complete realisation of chajusong (independence) throughout the world.

As a dignified member nation of the Non-Aligned Movement, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is exercising complete sovereignty in the international arena and making all efforts for the development and strengthening of the Non-Aligned Movement.

The Government of the DPRK and the Korean people will as ever vigorously struggle to check and thwart the imperialist policies of aggression and war, realise the chajusong of all countries and nations and make the whole world independent in firm unity with the peoples of socialist countries and non-aligned countries and all other progressive people of the world, holding aloft the banner of independence, friendship and peace under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

ANTI-U.S. RALLY HELD 7 SEP; CHONG CHUN-KI SPEAKS

SK071710 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1619 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Pyongyang, September 7 (KCNA) -- A Pyongyang mass meeting denouncing the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and criminal acts was held today at the Central Workers House. The meeting was participated in by working people, youths and students in the city. Hung on walls of the meeting hall were slogans reading "U.S. imperialist aggressors, get out of South Korea at once," and "Let us found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo with the united efforts of the whole nation!"

Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, spoke first at the meeting.

Representatives of all walks of life took the floor at the meeting.

An appeal to the South Korean people was adopted there.

Chong Chun-ki Speech

SK090720 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Report on speech by Chong Chun-ki, candidate member of the KWP Central Committee and vice premier of the Administration Council, at Pyongyang mass rally held at the Central Workers' House on 7 September]

[Text] The speaker said: 37 years have passed since the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy of our people, set their cursed foot of aggression in Inchon, South Korea, on 8 September 1945, to occupy the whole of South Korea with armed force.

He noted: On this day the entire Korean people find it difficult to repress their surging feelings of hatred and hostility against the U.S. imperialist aggressors. They are firmly determined to establish national sovereignty throughout the country by forcing the U.S. imperialist aggressors to withdraw from South Korea and end their colonial rule.

He continued: Winning a brilliant victory in the anti-Japanese revolution organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people smashed the brigandish Japanese imperialists' colonial rule and achieved the historic cause of the liberation of the fatherland. The whole of the fatherland, where a history filled with sufferings caused by colonial slavery was terminated and the people greeted liberation, seethed with the pleasure of liberation and aspirations for independence.

However, the U.S. imperialists' military occupation deprived the South Korean people of their pleasure and hope and again bound South Korea with colonial shackles.

The speaker further said: The U.S. imperialists sneaked into South Korea to adopt it as their colony and, by using it as a springboard, to realize their wild desire for aggression on the whole of Korea and Asia. The U.S. imperialists attempted to seize Korea as their military stronghold for aggression in the Far East. This is the unvaried wild desire the U.S. imperialists have harbored for about 100 years.

He went on to say: The day when the U.S. imperialist aggressors occupied South Korea, 8 September, was for the South Korean people another day of shame and national ruin, when the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism was imposed upon them, following the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, and it was for our nation a cursed day of tragedy when the calamity of national division was forced upon it.

He pointed out: The U.S. imperialists, who sneaked into South Korea, were not liberators, but bestial occupiers of a colony; not the defenders of freedom and independence, but truculent aggressors. The U.S. imperialists' sordid and brigandish nature has been clearly shown by the crimes they have committed over the past 37 years.

The U.S. imperialists, who consolidated the foundation of their colonial rule by exercising a ruthless and outrageous military rule for 3 years after liberation, have stuck to more atrocious neocolonial rule to hide their dirty faces as occupiers and colonialists.

The speaker noted: Playing a political farce of fabricating a unilateral puppet government in South Korea and placing Syngman Rhee in the position of the chieftain of the puppet government, the U.S. imperialists babbled as if South Korea were an independent state. This was a cunning trick to lull the South Korean people in their patriotic struggle against the U.S. military administration and to hide their aggressive nature.

He continued: Though there exist in name in South Korea a national Assembly, a government and political parties, they are nothing but ornaments camouflaging the neocolonial rule by the U.S. imperialists. Genuine supreme power is possessed by the U.S. Embassy and the commander of the U.S. imperialist aggressors in South Korea. This has been confirmed by the fact that, whenever there was serious political crisis, the viceroys have directly intervened to cope with it and controlled the puppets.

It was the U.S. imperialists who, when their colonial rule faced collapse due to the 19 April people's uprising, placed traitor Pak Chong-hui -- a military rascal -- at the head by throwing out traitor Syngman Rhee, who they had long let remain in power, and by fabricating the 16 May military coup d'etat. And, when their colonial rule was again confronted by crisis due to the 26 October resistance for democracy, they put traitor Chun Tu-hwan in power.

The speaker noted: The U.S. imperialists rule the roost in South Korea not only economically but also militarily with the prerogative of supreme command. Seizing the power of operational command over the puppet army, its personnel administration and logistic supply through shackling agreements and treaties, the U.S. imperialists have freely requisitioned and mobilized all the human and material resources of South Korea in the execution of their policies of aggression and war.

The speaker pointed out: In the economy, too, the U.S. imperialists have completely grabbed and subjugated the South Korean economic arteries in all domains, including industry and agriculture, by all sorts of unequal agreements and deceptive aid. By obliterating national culture and spreading the corrupt Yankee culture and American way of life, they have converted South Korea into their cultural colony.

To maintain their colonial domination in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have increased suppressive agencies and forces on a large scale, exercising brutal military fascist rule through their puppets, and on this basis, emasculated and destroyed all democratic and patriotic elements standing in the way of their colonial rule.

He continued: In today's South Korea, which has been turned into a land where human rights have been unprecedentedly infringed upon and a desolate grave of the nation, the people demand freedom and the right to survival or when they come out for peaceful reunification, they are taken to prison. The people are forced to swallow the destiny of slaves, unconditionally obeying colonial rule.

The heinous nature of the U.S. imperialists as the truculent stranglers of freedom and democracy has been clearly exposed through the suppression of democratic figure Kim Tae-chung and the merciless quelling of the heroic Kwangju people's uprising.

In a bid to suppress the righteous struggle of resistance waged by the Kwangju citizens, the U.S. imperialist aggressors provided the puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique with a vast number of armed forces and instigated the clique to commit an unprecedented act of holocaust by even dispatching AWACS and ships from the continental U.S. to areas surrounding South Korea. This proves that they are 20th century barbarians and vicious man-eaters who do not hesitate massacring other peoples en masse to maintain their colonial rule.

He noted: The U.S. imperialists not only have trampled upon national sovereignty and obstructed democratic development in South Korea but also have hindered our country's reunification in every aspect.

He continued: Each time our party and the government of our republic has advanced a fair and realistic proposal for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the U.S. imperialists instigated the puppets to oppose it. And each time the sentiments for peaceful reunification grew in South Korea, they repressed it and destroyed the movement for national reunification.

In particular, they have resorted to the two-Koreas plot to keep Korea divided forever, creating grave difficulties in the way of the reunification of our country.

Now the U.S. imperialists are making the puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique babble about mutual visits or pilot projects under the mask of reunification. Their purpose in doing this is not to promote the reunification of Korea but to have two Koreas recognized at home and abroad by instigating the puppet clique.

Under the mask of a threat from the North or military equilibrium, the U.S. imperialists have turned South Korea into a dangerous powderkeg of a new war and a nuclear base by shipping into South Korea a vast quantity of weapons of mass destruction, such as nuclear weapons and operational equipment, while massively increasing the military strength of U.S. forces and the puppet armed forces. They also are straining the situation in our country to an extreme.

The speaker noted: The 37-year-long history since the U.S. imperialists occupied South Korea has been a criminal one in which they have turned South Korea into their colony, trampled upon the desire of the South Korea people for independence, democracy and reunification and imposed intolerable disasters upon our nation, and a criminal history in which they have brought into salient relief their ugly color as the chieftain of the sinister and vicious modern imperialism and have left a most shameful stain on human history.

This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan group, the pro-U.S. traitor, is begging for the permanent occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces, zealously defending the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists and worshipping the aggressor as a friendly nation. It is faithfully executing the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war as a tool of their colonial rule.

Then he said that he, in the name of the meeting, bitterly denounces with surging national indignation the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan group of traitors.

He continued: The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces and their colonial rule there are provoking ever-growing resistance and outrage from the South Korean people, and today this is developing into a fierce anti-U.S. struggle of resistance.

He said: In the name of the entire people in the northern half of the republic, I send warm compatriotic support and encouragement to the people of all walks of life in South Korea persistently struggling for independence, democracy and reunification under the banner of anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

The speaker noted: For the reunification of the fatherland, the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule in South Korea should end; the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces should withdraw from South Korea and South Korean society should become independent.

He said he was convinced that the South Korean people of all walks of life will unite of one mind around the banner of anti-U.S. struggle for independence by transcending differences in ideology and thought and will wage a more vigorous struggle to force the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces to withdraw from South Korea, to sweep away their colonial rule and to overthrow the traitorous government [chongbu] of Chon Tu-hwan.

He continued: The U.S. imperialists must look straight at the trend of the times, give up the anachronistic dream of keeping South Korea as their colony for an indefinite period and retreat to their den at an early date, taking along their aggression forces and nuclear and other weapons of destruction.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique must immediately step down from power if it does not want to meet the same miserable doom as its predecessors.

Saying that the reunification of the fatherland is a supreme national aspiration and an urgent task, the speaker continued: If the country is to be reunified independently, the proposal for founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, must be realized.

In order to realize this proposal -- the most realistic and reasonable proposal for national reunification -- all compatriots in the North, South and abroad should bravely embark on the road of independent reunification by firmly uniting around the great national united front, regardless of their thoughts, ideologies, factions and affiliations.

The speaker stressed that, under the lofty banner of the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture, all workers in the northern half of the republic should prepare themselves to become chuche-type communists endlessly loyal to the great leader and the glorious party center and should create new upsurges and renovations in socialist construction by making the flames of the creation of the speed of the 1980's flare still higher in all the units and sectors of the national economy, in the spirit of the era of the great Chollima upsurge.

In conclusion, he stressed: Let all of us fight more vigorously for the independent reunification of the country and the accomplishment of the cause of chuche, firmly rallied around the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation and legendary hero, and the glorious party center.

Appeal Letter to South Koreans

SK090827 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Letter of appeal to South Korean people adopted at Pyongyang mass rally held at the Central Workers Hall on 7 September -- read by announcer]

[Text] Compatriots, brothers and sisters in South Korea: Being unable to repress the surging hatred and indignation against the U.S. imperialists for having enforced until now the vicious colonial subordination policy since they first occupied South Korea on 8 September, 37 years ago, we held today a Pyongyang mass rally denouncing their criminal acts.

The participants in the rally send you this letter of appeal out of sheer desire to force the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressors -- who have illegally occupied half of the fatherland for nearly 40 years and are inflicting incalculable misfortunes and pains upon our compatriots in the South -- at an early date and to achieve the complete independence of the nation and advance the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

Upon reflection, when we greeted liberation while throwing off the cursed yoke of the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule, the people's joy and delight overflowed in the whole of South Korea as in the northern half of the republic. The road of the future, full of hope and leading to independence, was wide open.

However, because the U.S. imperialist aggression forces sneaked into Inchon and occupied the whole of the South with military force, all these joys and hopes were mercilessly quenched overnight.

The U.S. imperialists, who had extended their tentacles of aggression to Korea since the middle of the previous century, have trod along the most brutal and brigandish road, emerging as a new colonial ruler since they sneaked into South Korea under the cloak of liberators as soon as the Japanese imperialists were destroyed.

Squashing the burning desires of the compatriots in the South for independence and for the construction of a new fatherland, the U.S. imperialists have enforced a military rule in South Korea more cruel than that of the Japanese imperialist governor-general. And because their rule was unanimously rejected by the South Korean people, they enforced the cunning neocolonial rule by putting up the traitor Syngman Rhee, the pro-U.S. stooge, and fabricating a puppet regime like the puppet Manchukuo in the era of the Japanese imperialists' rule.

Taking hold of all power in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are acting as master by controlling all sectors, such as politics, the economy, culture and the military.

The so-called regime in South Korea today is not an independent one for the South Korean people but a nation-selling and colonial puppet regime aimed only at executing the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule.

Today, the South Korean people are deprived of their national sovereignty but have imposed upon them only the fate of the colonial slaves.

Under the pretext of so-called aid, the U.S. imperialists have committed unlimited plunder and squeezed profits by controlling the South Korean economy. By spreading Yankee culture -- like a poisonous weed -- and the American life style, they have obliterated the wholesome sense of national independence and national culture.

Under the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule, South Korea has been changed into a place of chronic famine and a human hell overflowing with millions of jobless people and hundreds of thousands of peasants who have given up farming; where the burden of foreign debt totalling billions of dollars is shouldered and where millions of tons of foreign rice must be bought. And South Korea has been turned into a place of darkness in which the shining national culture and ancestral, traditional good morals and manners have completely faded and in which all things national are smothered.

So as to impose forever the fate of colonial slaves upon the South Korean people, the U.S. imperialists are enforcing an unprecedentedly merciless and atrocious rule of colonial fascism. All successive fascist dictatorial regimes in South Korea have been ones fabricated on the strength of guns and bayonets of the U.S. imperialists, in conformity with the demands of the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule. In terms of its knavish nature, today's Chon Tu-hwan military fascist dictatorship is in the pattern of the U.S. imperialists' colonial fascist rule.

Under such a cruel terrorist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, innumerable patriots and revolutionaries have been sacrificed while devoting themselves to the struggle for the sovereignty of the country and nation and for peaceful reunification. Today, too, numerous youths and students, democratic figures and patriotic people, who have resolutely struggled by devoting their youth and life to the scared national salvation cause, are languishing in prison, bound to the fascist rack.

The bloody massacre in Kwangju more clearly revealed that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are not protectors or friends of the South Korean people but merciless and atrocious aggressors and cutthroats, and shameless and wicked colonialists.

The U.S. imperialists not only turned South Korea into a place of darkness where national sovereignty and democracy are mercilessly trampled upon, but they are also obstructing the country's peaceful reunification -- the Korean people's national desire -- and inflicting the tragedy of division, running wild to drive our fatherland again into the ravages of a (?war of aggression).

Owing to the U.S. imperialists' scheme for two Koreas, the barrier of division is being further strengthened; due to their policy for setting up military bases and their endless rackets in waging military exercises, tension is being further aggravated with each passing day and the dark clouds of war are growing thicker over our country.

Indeed, the history of the 37-year-long occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists, which is full of crimes, has been an act of vicious crimes committed by the aggressors, rare in the annals of the East or West.

In the name of this meeting, we strongly denounce with surging national indignation the U.S. imperialist aggressors who, occupying South Korea, illegally, have been practicing a criminal colonial and subordinating policy in South Korea, subjecting our fellow countrymen in the South to all kinds of misery and pain, ruthlessly trampling upon our people's dignity and sovereignty and forcing on our people the tragedy of division.

Fellow countrymen, brothers and sisters in the South: As long as the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their colonial rule continue, you can neither extricate yourselves from the shameful servitude you are suffering now nor achieve social democratization or the peaceful reunification of the country.

In driving the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of the sacred fatherland and in putting an end to their colonial rule and interfering maneuvers lies the road to independence and democracy so ardently aspired to by the fellow countrymen in the South. Also guaranteed by these acts are days of national reunification -- the national aspiration -- and boundless national prosperity.

Workers, peasants, students, intellectuals and religious people of South Korea: Rise bravely to join the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation to sweep away U.S. imperialist colonial rule and achieve national independence! Rise with one mind to force out the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops along with all the weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons!

The flames of the anti-U.S. struggle fiercely burning in South Korea today are an expression of the firm will and patriotism of the South Korean people who are determined to regain national dignity and sovereignty trampled upon by the Yankee aggressors and to achieve the national aspirations for independence and national reunification.

People of all walks of life in South Korea, including the workers, peasants and students: Let us all energetically fight until we greet the day of victory, under the loftily raised banner of anti-U.S. struggle for independence!

To put an end to the U.S. imperialist colonial rule, we should sweep away the traitors who are inducing outside aggressive forces into the nation and selling everything to them.

South Korean people: Struggle more vigorously to overthrow the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique which, becoming a dirty stooge of the U.S. imperialists, is begging for the permanent occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggression troops, while running amok to maintain the U.S. imperialist colonial rule for an indefinite period. Struggle more vigorously to put an end to the clique's fascist rule!

Struggle fervently to abolish fascist evil laws and suppressive institutions, regain freedom for political activities and to have illegally imprisoned patriotic people and students released unconditionally and immediately!

Men and officers of the South Korean Armed Forces: Do not carry out the orders of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops who are forcing you to train the muzzle of your guns on your fellow countrymen. Instead, choose sides with the nation and masses of people and take the patriotic road in opposition to the U.S. imperialists and their stooge, the Chon Tu-hwan clique!

To reunify the divided fatherland is a supreme national task facing all the Korean people. When the U.S. imperialist aggression troops are withdrawn from South Korea and their interfering maneuvers come to an end, people in the North and South can achieve the historic cause of reunification on the basis of united strength. The most realistic and reasonable way for independent and peaceful reunification is to realize the proposal for founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Let all people of the nation, regardless of differences in thinking, ideology, religion and party affiliation, firmly rally around the great national united front, struggle and struggle to establish an independent, neutral, democratic and peace-loving unified fatherland -- the DCRK! Our people's cause for driving out the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea and reunifying the fatherland is just, and victory will stay with the Korean people who have risen in the just and patriotic struggle. Under the loftily raised banner of anti-U.S. struggle for independence, let us all struggle more vigorously to establish a single reunified and independent Korea -- a new world devoid of traitors and aggressors.

U.S. imperialist aggressors: Leave South Korea without delay!

Long live the reunified Korean people!

[Signed] Pyongyang mass rally denouncing the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their criminal acts; 7 September 1982

GUIDANCE, MEETING URGE METAL PRODUCTION INCREASE

Kim Il-song On-Site Guidance

SK060406 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has given on-the-spot guidance to various sectors of the people's economy in South Hamgyong Province. From 19 August to 1 September, Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, gave on-the-spot guidance to the work of related domains of the people's economy in South Hamgyong Province to organize and mobilize party members and workers around the historic Sixth Plenary Meeting of the Sixth KWP Central Committee, in the struggle to achieve the goal of 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals.

During this period, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song toured various units of the people's economy, including the construction site at the Tanchon smelter, the site where Sintanchon is being constructed and the Yongsong machine industrial complex. By convening consultative meetings of various sectors on many occasions, he gave important teachings.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave on-the-spot guidance to the construction site of the Tanchon smelter. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that, to complete ahead of schedule the construction of the Tanchon smelter -- which is important in achieving the goal for nonferrous metals -- advanced construction methods should be introduced and that preparations should be made to carry out this construction in winter.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that, by waging a brilliant labor struggle in hearty response to the call of the party, all construction workers should complete the first-stage project of the smelter by April next year. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: Since various byproducts will be produced in addition to nonferrous metals with the inauguration of the smelter, a plan for the organization of transportation should be properly formulated.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song toured the building site of Sintanchon. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that the Sintanchon District should be brought in shape as a scenic spot in anticipation of the appearance of many plants and enterprises related to the production of nonferrous metals in Tanchon. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that the planned Sintanchon should be properly built into a modern site which looks like a city of the working class.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that Sintanchon, which is planned to be built in modern style, should be fully furnished with all conditions, including a central heating system, so as to offer conveniences to the residents.

On 27 August, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave on-the-spot guidance to the Yongsong machine industrial complex, which should play an important role in achieving the goal for 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals, and indicated the direction to be followed by the complex.

After touring the general, large-size machine tool shop and other workshops, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song noted with great satisfaction that all party members and workers at the Yongsong machine industrial complex have successfully built the general, large-size machine tool shop, have greatly raised the production capacity for ordered equipment and have performed much other work by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

After convening a consultative meeting of functionaries concerned at the plant on the same day, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave programmatic teachings, clearly indicating the future path to be followed by the Yongsong machine industrial complex.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: Since the Yongsong machine industrial complex holds a very important position in developing the peoples' economy, it should increase its role, produce greater quantities of ordered equipment and large-size machine tools and supply them to various sectors of the people's economy.

Noting that one of the most important questions in achieving the goal for 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals is to produce and supply more mining equipment, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song urged the Yongsong machine industrial complex to produce large quantities of large machine tools, such as large lathes, large boring machines and large turning lathes, and to supply them to collieries, mines and machine plants.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that, while fully displaying the existing capacity for the production of ordered equipment, the Yongsong machine industrial complex should further increase its capacity to meet the daily growing demand for the production of ordered equipment.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave teachings on vigorously waging a struggle to improve the quality of large machine tools and ordered equipment and to economize on raw materials, including steel.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that, to place production on a higher level, functionaries should more closely organize production and organizational work and correctly manage labor.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave teachings on providing workers with more excellent production conditions through the maintenance of plants in a cultural and sanitary manner.

During his on-the-spot guidance, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song also gave concrete tasks to various people's economic sectors in the province, including the chemical, fishery, agricultural and people's daily living sectors.

All party members and workers in South Hamgyong Province are firmly determined to achieve ahead of schedule the goal for 1.5 million tons of non-ferrous metals and bring about a new upsurge in various sectors of the people's economy by brilliantly implementing the instructions given by the great leader during his on-the-spot guidance and the decision of the historic Hamhung plenary meeting of the KWP Central Committee.

Young Activists' Meeting

SK040407 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 4 (KCNA) — A national meeting of young activists was held Friday at Kumgol in Komdok District, South Hamgyong Province, for the enhancement of the vanguard role of young men in attaining the goal of 1.5 million tons of non-ferrous metals, upholding the programmatic teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song given at the Sixth Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea.

The meeting was attended by more than 10,000 young activists from mines, factories and enterprises in the domain of non-ferrous metal industry across the country including Tanchon District and from industrial establishments producing specially-ordered equipment needed in this domain. A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was set up at the meeting place.

Present there were Comrade Hyon Mu-kwang, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Si-hak and Pak Yong-sok, department directors of the WPK Central Committee; Yi Kil-song, chief secretary of the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the WPK; Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, and other personages concerned.

In his report at the meeting Chairman Yi Yong-su said: Today our people and youth are faced with an honorable and worthwhile task to hit ahead of the set time the target of non-ferrous metals set forth in the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction, upholding the programmatic teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

We should vigorously struggle to attain the goal of one million tons of non-ferrous metals within 2-3 years to come by concentrating efforts on the promising mines with rich deposits and, on this basis, the goal of 1.5 million tons of non-ferrous metals till 1988.

The entire LSWY members and young men should be all mobilized in the struggle for attaining the goal of 1.5 million tons of non-ferrous metals with the vim and vigor in the period of the great Chollima upsurge and thus fully display their loyalty to the great leader and the glorious party centre, he declared.

Young activists also spoke at the meeting. They expressed their determination to take the lead in the struggle, together with all the youths, for hitting the goal of 1.5 million tons of non-ferrous metals and glorify their honor as the vanguard, shock brigade, upholding the programmatic teachings of the great leader at the historic Hamhung plenary meeting of the party Central Committee.

A resolution was adopted at the meeting. It says that the LSWY members and youths should play their vanguard role in attaining the goal of 1.5 million tons of non-ferrous metals with the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality in implementing the great leader's teachings and the party's policy.

It also points out that under the uplifted banner of the youth shock brigade the young men should make a breach on the front of non-ferrous metals throughout the country including Komdok, Tanchon District and Yanggang Province.

GOOD RICE HARVEST EXPECTED IN SEVERAL LOCALES

SK061020 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 6 (KCNA) -- The richest rice crop ever known has visited the reclaimed saline land of Onchon area stretching on the west coast. In any plot of any farm, the number of the stalks of paddy rice per pyong is 150-220 more than in the previous peak year.

The state-run March 3 farm foresees an increase of 1.3 tons and the June 3 cooperative farm more than one ton in the per-hectare harvest of paddy rice above last year. An average of 5 tons per hectare are expected in the first farming this year in the newly upturned paddy fields of the Sokchi cooperative farm. The saline land turned into paddies there will produce this year nearly as much grain as was turned out in Onchon area before farming began in the reclaimed saline land. But, the upturned saline land is not alone to have been visited by a rich harvest.

Rice plants are drooping with heavy ears in all the fields of the Mangyongdae cooperative farm. There the number of stalks per pyong is 200 more than that in the previous peak year in per hectare rice harvest and the number of grains per ear is 10 odd more. More than ten tons per hectare are expected in large tracts of paddy fields of the farm.

The Tongrim cooperative farm in Mundok County also has greeted a bountiful crop previously unknown, with an increase of 1.5-2 tons in paddy rice harvest per hectare expected.

The working people across the country have brought about such rich crops, despite a prolonged unfavourable weather this year, by strictly applying the chuche method of farming in all farm work.

BRIEFS

CUBAN AMBASSADOR'S DEPARTURE -- Pyongyang, September 1 (KCNA) -- Wilfredo Rodriguez Cardenas, Cuban ambassador to the DPRK, left here for home on August 31 at the recall of his home government. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2221 GMT 31 Aug 82 SK]

COMMUNICATION MINISTER TO GDR -- Pyongyang, September 1 (KCNA) -- A communication delegation of our country headed by Communication Minister Kim Yong-chae left Pyongyang on September 1 by air to attend the 13th communication ministers conference of the organization for cooperation of the socialist countries in telecommunication and post scheduled in the German Democratic Republic. It was seen off at the airport by Vice-Minister of Communications Chon Ok-chil and an official of the GDR Embassy and an official of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1534 GMT 1 Sep 82 SK]

HERALD HAILS CHON'S EFFORT FOR CLEAN POLITICS

SK080205 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Sep 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Wholesome Political Air"]

[Text] Changing the nation's political environment into one healthy and fitting for the development of representative government continues to top the list of reforms. This, in fact, has been the case during the previous few decades also, but the reform has not yet materialized. This failure all the more underscores the need for that evolution to which the present government is more strongly committed than its predecessor was.

Against this backdrop, President Chon Tu-hwan's call for an end to such political behavior as that which has barred progress in the past deserves cogitation on the part of all politicians. While meeting with legislators of the ruling Democratic Justice Party at Chongwadae Monday, the president, who is also head of the party, pointed to some undesirable practices which plagued the nation's politics in the past and which, accordingly, have to be done away with.

Among them is the old habit of using public or national affairs to build one's personal popularity. Many speeches made on the floor of past legislatures have fallen into that category. Such popularity-aimed actions were rampant especially during interpellations. Those selfish or partisan conducts not only kept the National Assembly from proceeding well with its business, but also -- and more deplorably -- damaged popular confidence in politicians and politics as well.

A more negative character of past politics is the lack of moderation and compromise between opposing forces which confront each other in an all-or-nothing manner. President Chon also took note of this devilish practice while advising the government party to strive for a fresh, wholesome political environment.

To all appearances, indeed, a break from this deadly habit is the foremost requisite for the incumbent political parties to usher in a new era in Korean politics as they all pledged to upon the inauguration of the Fifth Republic. The "politics of dialogue" the government party has been trying for in its relations with opposing groups is a basic yet urgent aim to be realized for political development.

The chief executive's conversation with the DJP assemblymen over political virtues was very timely, as the legislature is to begin its regular session in less than two weeks. The three-month run of the house is an important period of time for the entire nation because many policies and programs for the following year, including a national budget, are decided on then.

The performance of the present assembly has so far been encouraging in that it has not repeated the kind of unsavory conduct that stained the image of past houses and parties in general. In order to nurture the essential virtue of tolerance and moderation, the parties represented on the floor should try harder to understand each other's positions in relation to their platforms and actual pledges to the people.

Political and economic challenges facing the country today are of enormous proportions when complex international situations are taken into account. These challenges can be met with the best of political, economic and social endeavors which are assured by a healthy political environment.

PARTIES DRAFT STRATEGIES FOR ASSEMBLY SESSION

SK070203 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] As the regular National Assembly sitting for this year gets closer, the three major political parties are busy drafting parliamentary strategies.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), in a meeting attended by the floor leader, vice floor leaders and other relevant officers, decided not to convene the National Assembly standing committees before the regular opening on Sept. 20. But it decided to have the standing panels intensively deliberate on bills by Oct. 2, the deadline for the government to submit the 1983 national budget bill to the parliament. The ruling party intends to present 15 new bills, including the one for the protection of industry workers, to the National Assembly for deliberation during the sitting, which will last until the end of the year.

Meanwhile, the opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) also held a meeting attended by its floor leader and vice floor leaders to discuss the upcoming parliamentary session. It was agreed in the meeting that the first opposition party will concentrate its efforts on dealing with what it called "political bills" including the revision to the National Assembly law. The opposition party decided to take up as major issues the "activation" of politics and diplomacy, protective measures for the lives of the people, barring impromptu economic policies and handling political issues with priority. The DKP plans to work out detailed measures at another meeting expected for tomorrow.

The Korea National Party (KNP) plans to peg next year's budget at this year's level in an effort to work out a reduced budget on the basis of economic reality and curtailed revenue. The KNP also plans to pursue the establishment of National Assembly ad hoc committees to follow up on the meeting between President Chon Tu-hwan and the leaders of the three political parties on June 16 and to deal with emergency economic measures.

Further on Parties' Approaches

SK080303 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Sep 82 p 5

[By Yi Chong-ku]

[Text] Major political parties are preparing for the regular National Assembly session opening Sept. 20 and are showing a marked difference in their approach. The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) has been holding a series of meetings including a seminar to check its preparations for the session and work out a floor strategy. The opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) and Korea National Party (KNP) have been holding similar meetings to formulate their respective positions on the session.

As manifested by president Chon Tu-hwan in his meeting with DJP lawmakers Monday, the ruling DJP intends to commit itself to firmly establishing a new image of the assembly during the regular session, which will continue until early December.

Touching on the operation of the assembly, Chon, who concurrently heads the DJP, stressed that an end should be put to extreme bipartisan confrontation, criticism for criticism's sake and all-or-nothing political philosophy. Political parties, he emphasized, should give no room whatsoever for factional infighting or feuds, if they are to contribute to the national development.

Noting political reform is taking root in the nation, the DJP president said concerted efforts should be made to create a new political milieu, which he said is a sure way to safeguard the nation. Deploring that some politicians still seek nothing but their popularity by making controversial or sensational remarks, he said politicians should put national interests before their own.

These statements are expected to serve as a guideline to DJP lawmakers.

DJP floor leader Yi Chong-chan recalled last year's regular session laid a framework for reformed parliamentary politics, and said this year's will strengthen the framework. Yi said major political parties failed in their dialogues during several extraordinary sessions earlier this year, because some of them sought to make a federal case out of every incident. He made it clear that the DJP believes the assembly should not be made a forum for popularity-seeking lipservice or political harangue.

Referring to possible political offensives from the opposition parties, he said he thinks all political parties should share the basic principle on which the present Fifth Republic is founded.

The majority floor leader implied the DJP will ignore the opposition parties' call for the rewriting of political laws enacted by the legislature pro tempore legislative assembly by saying political issues will be handled within the framework of the spirit of the Fifth Republic.

On the other hand, the opposition DKP plans to give top priority to what it calls the revival of politics. In a two-hour-long floor strategy meeting Monday, the DKP decided to animate the "dormant politics." The decision means that the DKP will have political laws rewritten. Among the controversial political laws are the National Assembly law, the basic press law and various election laws.

DKP floor leader Im Chong-ki said his party is ready to struggle with the ruling DJP to seek an agreement on its 13 bills awaiting assembly action. The 13 include an amendment to the National Assembly law, an amendment to the local autonomy law and a recommendation for the removal of a political ban on former politicians.

In its efforts to have controversial political laws revised, the DKP is most likely to be supported by the opposition KNP. KNP floor leader Yi Tuong-chin said the National Assembly law, the National Assembly elected law and the political fund law should be amended to clear the way for the development of the multiparty system.

In the meantime, three major political parties share the view that a stringent national budget bill should be drawn up for next year in light of the protracted economic doldrums.

DJP chief policymaker Chin I-chong said it will be inevitable to formulate a tight-money policy next year, as large tax deficits are expected. Flexibility should be given to spending programs except in defense and education programs, Chin said.

DKP and KNP policy officers said they believe the spending programs for next year should be frozen at this year's levels in view of the lingering economic slump.

During the upcoming regular session, about 150 bills including a fiscal 1983 national money bill are expected to be disposed of. Political observers said bills connected with the proposed introduction of the real name system for financial dealings and the revamped taxation mechanism are likely to be bones of contention between rival political camps. The real name system is certain to trigger a lot of controversy, since the opposition DKP and KNP have been calling for a drastic reform or a gradual implementation. Besides the real name system, the textbook dispute between Korea and Japan may prove to be a hard nut to crack, unless the two countries can settle their disagreement, the political observers said.

In his efforts to steer the assembly in a productive and efficient manner, Speaker Chong Nae-hyok has been meeting separately with the chairmen of the assembly standing committees since early last month.

Major political parties profess their commitment to dialogue politics, but it remains to be seen how fruitful and efficient the upcoming three-month regular session will be, since they are approaching it in a different manner.

DJP MEMBERS BEGIN REPORTING MATERIAL PROPERTY

SK010232 Seoul YONHAP in English 0217 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 1 (YONHAP) -- Lawmakers and ranking officials of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) Wednesday began to report their material property to party headquarters, complying with President Chon Tu-hwan's initiative to "cleanse the political atmosphere". All national assemblymen and nearly 200 high-ranking party officials are required to register their property in line with a decision made at a Central Executive meeting in April. The registration period will last 20 days.

Early next year, all high-ranking civil servants will also be obligated to declare their personal property.

CHON URGES UPGRADING QUALITY OF COMMODITIES

SK060159 Seoul YONHAP in English 0111 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Seoul, Sept 6 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan Sunday invited retired technicians and engineers from advanced countries to Korea so that Koreans can learn modern techniques from them. He also said that Korean commodities should be well-made and their quality should be upgraded to the fullest possible extent to ensure the country's economic survival. The chief executive made the remarks while inspecting the national inventions exhibition '82 and the international wood-working machinery and materials exhibition '82, now being held in the Korea Exhibition Center on the southern outskirts of Seoul.

Recalling his recent four-nation tour of Africa, Chon urged all Korean enterprises to enter business relations with African countries.

Included among the new inventions at the exhibitions which drew Chon's special attention were a speaking coffee machine, a computer learning aid, a scale and rust remover, an electronic Korean-language typewriter, and a multi-purpose ladder designed by a Pusan middle-school boy.

COAL PRODUCTION FOR JAN-AUG PERIOD INCREASES

SK080228 Seoul YONHAP in English 0216 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Seoul, Sep 8 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's coal production during January-August of 1982 increased by 0.9 percent to 13.39 million tons from the same period last year, official statistics revealed Tuesday. The statistics, compiled by the Energy-Resources Ministry, showed that the 1982 coal production target goal of 19.7 million tons will be easily achieved with a monthly turnout of 1.6 million tons. The statistics attributed the increased production to the government's additional stockpiles of coal to cope with a continued decline in domestic coal consumption. The country's coal consumption during the eight months fell six percent to 12.45 million tons from the corresponding period of 1981. Korea's coal production stood at 18.62 million tons in 1980 and 19.86 million in 1981.

UNEN WELCOMES TSEDENBAL-BREZHNEV MEETING

OW082028 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1712 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, September 8 (MONTSAME) -- The Mongolian press (?all) widely covers the outcome of the friendly meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal. The newspaper UNEN in its commentary stresses that the party and state leaders of the U.S.S.R. and the M.P.R. paid special attention to the situation in the Middle East.

Manifest of this is the persistent efforts of the two fraternal parties and countries aimed at the extension of detente to the Far Eastern region. The struggle of the fraternal socialist countries for the establishment of a lasting peace in Asia and the Far East is waged in complex conditions. The U.S.A. maintains in the countries of Asia more than 90 military bases. Moreover they declare plainly about their intention to station on the "Asian war theatre" the medium-range missiles. The Japanese Government obediently fulfills the demands of its overseas partner. The turning of the Maoist grouping of China into an ally of the ruling circles of the U.S.A. and Japan aggravates the situation in this region, the paper stresses.

UNEN underlines the statement of L.I. Brezhnev and Yu. Tsedenbal that if an atmosphere of genuine trust is established between the states of the Far East there will be no such a problem that could not be solved through negotiations. This is a tested way towards establishing and consolidating good-neighbourly relations between the states irrespective of their social system.

UNEN CRITICIZES PRC DRAFT CONSTITUTION

OW082036 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1716 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, September 8 (MONTSAME) -- The Constitution of the People's Republic of China has thrice undergone changes since its endorsement in 1954. In April this year the RENMIN JIHPAO published a blueprint of a new constitution. Such a repatterning of the Chinese main law is dictated by the aims of the Peking rulers to underpin a legal basis of its external and home policy designed to provide the achievement of their great power ambitions. The analyses reveals that the constitution draft is alien to the basic interests of the socialist system and of the Chinese people and serves as "another bridge for getting closer together of the Chinese top-ranking officials with the imperialist powers," UNEN writes.

The authors of the article divert attention to several moments, particularly to the fact that in the preamble of the draft the P.R.C. is portrayed as a peaceful and democratic state in defiance of the reality whereas the great power hegemonism has been and is the ideological basis of the Peking's foreign policy. The authors of the draft replaced the words "proletarian dictatorship" by the "national-democratic dictatorship". The reason of such a substitution is also plain. The Peking rulers do not need the proletarian dictatorship in the conditions when they in every possible way support the capitalist elements within the country -- private owners, landlords and factory owners, bankers and private manufacturers. On the other hand, under the cover of the "national democratic dictatorship" the interests of "democratic" parties and groups comprising the sphere of the so-called Chinese Popular Political Consultative Council are protected and the economic and political positions of the exploiting class are consolidated, the paper stresses.

SRV DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER, DELEGATION ARRIVE

OW081433 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 0710 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 7 Sep (MONTSAME) -- A Vietnamese delegation headed by Hoang Luong, deputy minister for foreign affairs of the S.R.V., arrived yesterday in Ulaanbaatar.

At the Airport Bayant-uhaa the delegation was met by S. Dambadarjaa, deputy minister for foreign affairs of the M.P.R., by other officials and also by Cao Kien Thiet, ambassador of the S.R.V. to the M.P.R.

Received by Batmonh

OW082021 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1710 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, September 8 (MONTSAME) -- J. Batmonh, member of the Politbureau of the M.P.R.P. Central Committee, chairman of the M.P.R. Council of Ministers, received yesterday Hoang Luong, deputy minister for foreign affairs of the S.R.V., and had a friendly talk with him.

S. Dambadarjaa, deputy minister for foreign affairs of the M.P.R., and also Cao Kien Thiet, ambassador of the S.R.V. to the M.P.R. were present at the meeting.

GDR FOREIGN MINISTER FISCHER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

OW020915 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1736 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 1 Sep (MONTSAME) -- Oskar Fischer, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, minister for foreign affairs of the G.D.R., arrived in Ulaanbaatar yesterday at the invitation of the M.P.R. Government.

At the airport he was met by Mangalyn Dugersuren, minister for foreign affairs of the M.P.R. and by other officials.

At the same day M. Dugersuren, minister for foreign affairs of the M.P.R., received O. Fischer, minister for foreign affairs of the G.D.R.

During the talks which were held in an atmosphere of cordiality and full mutual understanding, they exchanged views on the questions of bilateral relations and also on some international issues of mutual interest.

LEADERS CONDOLE POLISH EMBASSY ON GOMULKA DEATH

OW082015 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1708 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, September 8 (MONTSAME) -- S. Jalan-aajab, member of the Politbureau of the M.P.R.P. Central Committee, secretary of the M.P.R.P. Central Committee, Ts. Balkhajav, head of the department of the M.P.R.P. Central Committee, D. Endon, first deputy minister for foreign affairs of the M.P.R., visited yesterday the embassy of the Polish People's Republic to the M.P.R. to express their condolences in connection with the death of Wladyslaw Gomulka, prominent figure of the Polish and international workers' movement.

SPK MEETS VNA DELEGATION, HONORS SRV NATIONAL DAY

BK090656 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1440 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 8 Sep (SPK) -- The Kampuchean press agency SPK on Tuesday held a meeting at its office in Phnom Penh in honor of the 37th anniversary of Vietnam's independence and the visiting Vietnamese news agency VNA delegation led by its director general Dao Tung.

SPK Director General Em Saman talked about the significance of 2 September, the historic day marking the founding of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (currently the Socialist Republic of Vietnam). He hailed the heroism of the Vietnamese people who, under the leadership of the Communist Party founded by President Ho Chi Minh, defeated the French colonialists, Japanese fascists, U.S. imperialists and Beijing expansionists.

He also talked about the treason of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique which was crushed by the Kampuchean people with the aid of the army of Vietnam which continues to assist the Kampuchean people in the reconstruction of their country.

The Kampuchean people, Em Saman stated, are satisfied with the successes of the Vietnamese people during the past 37 years and are convinced that, under the leadership of the VCP, the Vietnamese people will successfully carry out the resolutions of the Fifth VCP Congress, contributing to ensuring peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Dao Tung affirmed that the victory of 7 January 1979 of the Kampuchean people bears a historic significance and hailed the development of Kampuchea since liberation and the consolidation of the strategic alliance among Vietnamese, Kampuchean and Lao people in the face of common enemies.

On this occasion, on behalf of the Vietnamese news agency, its director general presented SPK with technical and photographic equipment.

FRANCE-BASED AID GROUP ENDS 2-WEEK VISIT

BK031255 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0421 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 3 Sep (SPK) -- The delegation of the Association for Aid to the Cambodian People led by Ing Meng Keat left Phnom Penh on Wednesday at the end of a 2-week visit to the PRK.

During its stay, the delegation was received by Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the KUFNCD; Chan Si, member of the Political Bureau and Chairman of the Council of Ministers; Chea Soth, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning; and Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs.

It visited the faculty of medicine and pharmacy, the Tuol Sleng high-school-jail, orphanages No 3 and 4, industrial establishments, the exhibition of the Interior Ministry and Kompong Cham and Siem Reap Provinces.

HOR NAM HONG VISITS GUINEA-BISSAU, MEETS LEADERS

BK041514 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0432 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 2 Sep (SPK) -- Hor Nam Hong, Chairman Heng Samrin's special envoy, arrived in Bissau for a visit to the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

He was greeted at the airport by France Sisco de Silva, the Guinea Independence African Party (PAIG) Central Committee secretary in charge of foreign affairs. The USSR acting charge d'affaires accredited to the Republic of Guinea-Bissau was also present.

During his stay, Hor Nam Hong was received by President of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau Joao Bernardo Vieira to whom he handed a letter from Chairman Heng Samrin and whom he briefed on the real situation in Kampuchea since the victory of 7 January 1979. Special Envoy Hor Nam Hong informed Joao Bernardo Vieira about the victory of the Kampuchean people in 1975 following which the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique usurped power and savagely massacred 3 million Kampucheans. He talked about the maneuvers of Beijing expansionism in collusion with U.S. imperialism which, by playing the Sihanouk and Son Sann cards, seek to return the Pol Pot hangmen to Kampuchea, and stressed that the so-called tripartite coalition government only represented the political corpse of Democratic Kampuchea.

Hor Nam Hong was received by Victor Saude Maria, principal commissioner of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau. Victor Saude Maria affirmed that his government continues to support the PRK in the Nonaligned Movement and the United Nations.

Chairman Heng Samrin's special envoy left the Republic of Guinea-Bissau on 18 August for the Republic of Cape Verde after completing a 5-day visit.

KPRAF ACTIVITIES, THAI BORDER VIOLATIONS REPORTED

BK050208 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Weekly roundup of KPRAF activities]

[Excerpt] According to reports we received for the last week of August, along the Thai-Kampuchean border, the Pol Pot remnants and Son Sann's Sereika -- lackeys of the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese expansionists and backed by the Thai who allow them to use Thai territory as a refuge -- sneaked in to carry out their crimes and disrupt the peaceful lives of our people with the support of Thai aircraft, including HU-1A's OV-10's and L-19's, which made nine reconnaissance flights over our territory penetrating between 2 and 3 kilometers over the sectors of Preah Vihear, Yeang Dangkum, Poipet and Hill 393.

At sea, the Thai sent their armed vessels to violate our territorial waters 161 times penetrating 17 kilometers deep into them. The Thai also used 105-mm artillery pieces, 120-mm mortars and H-12 rockets to shell our territory along the border 52 times.

On 20 August, 300 shells landed on Hills 343, 199 and 172. On 18 August, the Thai used H-12 rockets for the third time to shell the Koh Kong sector, killing and destroying a number of lives and property. The area west of Smat Deng in Pursat Province was also shelled 18 times averaging three times a day with between 50 and 100 rounds each time.

With the support of this Thai artillery fire, the Pol Pot remnants and other reactionary Khmer sneaked in to carry out their crimes, steal our people's foodstuff and plant mines to disrupt our revolutionary forces along the border. But in all their attempts, they were soundly beaten by our revolutionary forces and people. On 22 August, two bandits who tried to plant mines along Route 60 near Choam Khsan-Preah Vihear were killed by our vigilant combatants who also seized two AK's and five mines. On 21 August, in Chhuk District, Kampot Province, a group of bandits tried to destroy a dam but was ambushed by our militiamen who killed three of them and seized two AK's.

In Chamka Leu and Kroch Chhma Districts in Kompong Cham Province, and in Santuk and Stoung Districts in Kompong Thom Province, many groups of bandits came out from the forests to loot our people's rice and property but they were ambushed by our vigilant local militia forces. We killed 11 of them on the spot, took 10 prisoners and also seized an assortment of 15 weapons.

Clash in Kop Commune

BK070325 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] In response to the emulation drive to increase combat quality and build the armed forces, various military units defending our fatherland's border have intensified this drive and have scored successes. Although the Pol Pot bandits and other Khmer reactionaries are supported by the Thai, who provide them with refuge and continue to cause disturbance in opposition to the rebirth of our people, they are quickly smashed by our regular forces, and our border is well defended. This success is due to permanent vigilance, patrolling and correct distribution of forces. In some areas our army has killed groups of bandits even before they started their sabotage activities.

In fact, during last August, a group of about 15 Pol Pot remnants, who crossed the border and infiltrated in Kop commune, 20 km south of Poipet in an attempt to use landmines to destroy our communications lines, was promptly ambushed by our border guards. A total of 10 of the enemy were killed. We seized a large quantity of all kinds of guns and materiel.

In the same month, our regular forces killed 14 enemies and seized 11 guns in Anlung Veng, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province.

Clash in Romiet Commune

BK070533 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Pol Pot remnants and Son Sann's Sereika, taking advantage of the geographic conditions of dense forests along the Thai-Kampuchean border and using the support of Thai artillery shelling, continued to infiltrate into our territory in attempts to destroy the peaceful life of our people. With their patriotic spirit and high vigilance, our militiamen checked the enemy's activities by strict patrols. All enemy infiltrators were promptly ambushed and smashed by our militiamen.

In fact, in the second week of August, an eight-man group of Pol Pot remnants was ambushed by militiamen of Romiet commune. The enemies were killed and a quantity of guns and materiel was seized. They did not have time to rob our people's paddy and rice.

Thai Reconnaissance Flights

BK061151 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0417 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 6 Sep (SPK) -- Thai planes made 19 reconnaissance flights over the border regions of western Kampuchea, up to 4 km inside Kampuchean territory, during the week ending 2 September, according to military sources. In particular, five Thai aircraft overflew the Kon Kak area, 8 km from the border, on 26 August.

In addition, the same sources reported violations of Kampuchea's territorial waters by 128 Thai armed vessels and 63 cases of shelling against Kampuchean territory during the same period. Among others, 5 instances of mortar shelling were reported on the Thailand-Kampuchea-Laos border region; 25 on Ampil, Romeas, Poipet, Yeang Dangcum, Kamrieng, O Da, Samlot, Ta Sanh and Hill 505 (Battambang and Siem Reap Provinces); 17 on western Smat Deng (Pursat Province); and 16 on Hills 343, 199 and 172 (Koh Kong Province).

BRIEFS

RED CROSS AID DISTRIBUTION -- Phnom Penh, 4 Sep (SPK) -- The Kampuchean Red Cross recently distributed 105 tons of rice donated by UNHCR to the population of Prey Veng Province. Each needy family received 50 kg of rice. [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0405 GMT 4 Sep 82 BK]

LAO CONSTRUCTION FRONT GREETES SRV NATIONAL DAY

BK031243 Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Vientiane, September 3 (KPL) -- The Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee yesterday sent a message of greetings to the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee on the latter's 37th National Day.

During the past 37 years, said the message, the heroic Vietnamese people -- under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by President Ho Chi Minh in the past, and Le Duan at present -- have successfully carried out a long courageous struggle full of hardship and sacrifices against the French colonialists, U.S. imperialists and Beijing hegemonists and expansionists.

Moreover, the message contained, the Vietnamese people had obtained significant achievements in the socialist defense and construction, and in the implementation of the fifth party congress resolutions and of the 5-year plan. Thereby, the living conditions of the Vietnam people both materially and spiritually have considerably uplifted.

As a comrade sharing common happiness, ideology and hardship, fighting against common enemies and together obtaining victories one after another, the Lao people wholeheartedly hail these glorious successes of the Vietnam people and regard [them] as our own, the message emphasized.

The message finally wished the fraternal Vietnamese people to score new and greater successes, and that the great friendship relations, special combative solidarity and cooperation between Laos and Vietnam be further enhanced.

On the same occasion, the Laos-Vietnam Friendship Association, and other mass organizations also sent similar greetings to their Vietnamese counterparts.

Minister Greetes SRV Experts

BK031239 Vientiane KPL in English 0858 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Vientiane, September 3 (KPL) -- Thongsavat Khakhamphithoun, member of the party Central Committee, head of the offices of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, and minister to the Premier's Office, at a function to mark the Vietnamese National Day, greeted the Vietnamese experts who are in mission here. The Vietnamese ambassador to Laos, Nguyen Xuan, and staff members of the Vietnamese Embassy were also present at the function.

Thongsavat Khakhamphithoun, on behalf of the party, government and the Lao people, highly appreciated the achievements of the Vietnamese experts who are fulfilling their international mission in Laos. He also traced the common history of struggle and the long-standing special solidarity between Laos and Vietnam. Thongsavat also seized this occasion to express gratitude of the Lao people to the party, government and people of Vietnam for their cooperation and assistance to Laos.

Nguyen Ba Duc, in a note of appreciation, on behalf of the Vietnamese experts, thanked the Lao side for having provided facilities in their mission. The Vietnamese Embassy, in the same evening, organized a film projection to mark the occasion.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SRV -- Vientiane, August 17 (OANA/KPL) -- A delegation of Laos-Vietnam Friendship Association led by its vice-president on August 14 arrived home from Vietnam. Ounheuan Phounsavat who is also deputy-minister of propaganda, information, culture and tourism, assisted in the conference of the friendship associations of Laos, Kampuchea, Vietnam, Mongolia and the Soviet Union, held in Hanoi. [Text]
[Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 17 Aug 82 BK]

INDONESIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS BANGKOK VISIT

NATION REVIEW Interview

BK060820 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 6 Sep 82 pp 5, 6

[NATION REVIEW "exclusive" interview with Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja]

[Text] Q: I understand you have just flown from Vienna, where you met Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr. What did you discuss with the president of the International Conference on Kampuchea (ICK)?

A: No, you are going to ask general questions. Anyway, of course, we discussed the Kampuchean problem.

Q: Did you discuss the Vietnamese proposal calling for an international conference on Southeast Asia?

A: Yes, among others.

Q: Minister Pahr has suggested that the international conference on Southeast Asia could be supplementary to the ICK. What do you think about his view?

A: Well, if he means that the important or decisive forum is still the ICK, then I think it's all right. Supplementary -- that means additional. But the international conference on Southeast Asia must not supplant the ICK. The ICK must remain the more important forum.

Q: So, does this mean that you won't object to dialogues with Vietnam over the agenda and the participants for the international conference on Southeast Asia?

A: No, I won't have any objection. I think the dialogue has an important function to bring the parties concerned closer, but the dialogue itself cannot solve anything. So, they can discuss everything that is relevant to the International Conference on Kampuchea.

Q: But not dialogue about an international conference on Southeast Asia?

A: Well, the international conference on Southeast Asia can always follow [when] the ICK has settled the Kampuchean problem. This is ASEAN's (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) position.

Q: We have been told that the Soviet Union has been increasingly interested in the use of the Lombok and Sunda Straits in Indonesia. In that case, how do you view the growing influence of the Soviet Union in the region? In other words, do you think that the Soviet threat is still less than the so-called Chinese threat?

A: Well, these are two different matters. They should not be mixed up. The Soviets and the Chinese threats are political matters of international law. The one has nothing to do with the other. The Lombok and Sunda Straits are used for international navigation, so everybody can use them. There is no basis for excluding anyone, party or power. There would be no ground for that.

Q: But what if the Soviet Union would use the straits for military purposes?

A: As a matter of fact, I have never heard about what you said. According to the provisions on the new international law on the seas, ships could use these straits for international navigation, including warships.

Q: Do you still view China as posing a greater threat than that from Vietnam for the time being?

A: It is very difficult to answer this question categorically. I have never said China is a greater threat than Vietnam. You must have read that from newspapers.

Q: Then, you think that Vietnam poses a greater threat than China does?

A: I didn't say that either.

Q: Then, what would you say?

A: What I and other ASEAN foreign ministers think is that China may in the long run become again a greater threat for countries in Southeast Asia as long as she does not abandon her support for subversive movements. And this last phrase has always been left out in newspaper writings about the issue, you see. So, a wrong impression is given. Right now, I don't think that China poses a threat to the outside world because China places priority on her internal situation, especially on the four modernizations. It is very clear from statements made by Mr Deng Xiaoping during the present congress that the emphasis would be placed on the economic reconstruction. But, still as long as the Chinese have not declared openly that they will cease giving support to subversive movements, then potentially, China poses a threat to countries in Southeast Asia. This view is based on our own experience. As for Vietnam, I don't think she is a threat now.

Q: Why?

A: If the Vietnamese are dangerous, they would have attacked (Thailand) long ago. Why have they waited so long?

Q: But some people think that so far as Hanoi has not totally pulled out its troops from Kampuchea, then potentially, it still poses a threat.

A: Oh yes, potentially. Every country poses a threat, potentially. It depends on how good your relations with that country are. Because a country will not attack another without reasons. I think, in a way the tendency to cease the threat from other countries is misleading, you know. Because there is another threat that is much more dangerous. The threat comes from the inside; that is why Indonesia adheres to the theory of regional resilience through the respective resilience of each ASEAN member. And by the national resilience is meant, it is the capacity to withstand all threats, internal as well as external. In some countries, the internal dangers are not less than those from the outside, you see. I cannot elaborate further. If you are internally strong, not only militarily, but also economically, socially and politically -- that means if you have a sound economy, socially there is no discontent and politically there is also satisfaction because there is sufficient participation by all concerned -- then you will be very strong and do not have to be worried about outside threat. So, the internal strength is not less important. In other words, besides the outside threat -- aggressive and open attacks -- subversion would only succeed if the nation is weak.

Q: Besides national resilience, what do you think ASEAN should do to deal with Vietnam? How do you think we should try to improve relations with Vietnam?

A: Of course, yes. I mean every country should do that if you see that there is a chance or there is a willingness on the part of Vietnam to live peacefully with us together, why not?

Q: Is there such a chance now?

A: Ah, that you have to find out. I think you had better find out by yourself, and you cannot rely on others. You cannot say: "Oh, the Indonesian foreign minister said now Vietnam is good and we should have better relations." No, I think you have to make your own judgment.

Q. But to arrive at a sound judgment, I should gather views from various sources on the issue.

A. Oh yes, you can ask other people. (laughs) But, of course, I understand if you are careful, because you have long experience also.

Q. How do you think about a proposal for ASEAN leaders to hold a summit meeting? Do you think it's now a ripe time to hold it?

A. No, I haven't heard about it. Again, all we have seen about it is from newspapers. I will never react to newspaper reports. You see, before making any comment, I must see the proposal from my ambassador. Then, I will have to study the proposal, and because I am a lawyer, I want to see the proposal first before I can make any comment.

Q. After your visit to Niger to attend the Islamic Conference, where did you continue your trip?

A. I continued my trip to Paris, Geneva, Austria and then to Bangkok.

Q. Was there any attempt by Vietnam to seek assistance or funds from the Islamic countries during the conference?

A. No, I don't think so. I have never heard about it.

Q. Who did you meet in Geneva?

A. I met the director of the WIPO (World Industrial Property Organization) which is a specialized agency dealing with patents. I met him not in my capacity as foreign minister, but as an advisor of the justice minister because we are preparing a new patent law.

Q. How about your government's rejection of the appointment of Mr Abramowitz as the U.S. ambassador to your country?

A. It's a long time ago. I don't think I will make any comment on it because it's all over and the United States fully understands our position. There is no problem between the United States and Indonesia about it.

Q. Could you further elaborate?

A. The issue was solved amicably.

Q. Referring to the upcoming seventh Non-Aligned Movement summit conference, I have heard that Prince Norodom Sihanouk, with the support of ASEAN, has been seeking to deliver a speech in the summit session. I am wondering over the latest developments about the issue?

A. Well, about the summit, I think most, if not all, the member countries have agreed in principle to the proposal or the suggestion by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to move the venue of the meeting from Baghdad to New Delhi. He also proposed that a ministerial meeting of the movement should be held in Baghdad to settle the issue. But it never took place because there was no consensus to meet in Baghdad, partly because some members rightly said that the change of the venue cannot be decided by foreign ministers, and can only be decided by heads of state of the member countries. So, finally the Nonaligned Movement adopted the suggestion by President Kenneth Kaunda from Zambia that the matter be resolved by letters, letters written by President of Cuba Fidel Castro to heads of state of the member countries in his capacity as present chairman of the Nonaligned Movement. It has been done now and so now, all the heads of state have replied. The feeling is that all seem to agree to this change of the venue. So, this is a very good development.

Q: A good development?

A: Yes, because the matter was solved amicably, since before this, some countries insisted that the matter be discussed in Baghdad, while Cuba wanted to discuss it in Havana. And against the dangerous backdrop, President Kaunda put forward the proposal to avoid the polarization of the movement into two camps -- the Iraqi wing and the Cuban pole. Now, this has been prevented and so, more or less, it has saved the Nonaligned Movement. This is very important because with the movement in such a tense situation, it was more needed than ever.

Q: I have heard that the Cuban president has written to members of the Non-Aligned Movement, saying it would support the holding of the summit conference in New Delhi. Could you confirm it?

A: Yes, this is in the letters. He sent the letters a few days ago. This is called a decision by referendum. It's the same as meetings, but also saves money and time.

Q: Do you think the newly-formed Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government would get more votes of support during the forthcoming United Nations General Assembly?

A: I think it will be more or less the same as last year because, on the one hand, some countries may no longer support the coalition government -- they have said so -- but some countries may join in. So, more or less the same. Anyway, as an ASEAN member, I hope that the votes of support will increase and, of course, hopefully, the coalition government would become stronger and stronger.

Q: It has been said that some individual ASEAN countries have supplied military assistance to the coalition government, so I am wondering whether Indonesia has helped the coalition government in terms of military support?

A: No, I don't think that military support has been given by anybody. All the support that has been given has been non-military.

Q: How about Indonesia's position?

A: Indonesia has stated that it will give non-military support at an appropriate time.

Q: When will be the appropriate time?

A: I don't know. I will not tell you because this is coordinated by Thailand.

Q: What are you waiting for...?

A: Giving support, we won't tell anybody. (laughs) So, maybe we have given the support already. It is not necessary to tell the press everything. I will let you just guess whether we have given or not.

Q: Are you satisfied with the amount of material support from other countries to the coalition government? I don't know how many countries have already agreed to supply the assistance to the coalition government.

A: Well, it's satisfactory, but of course, they could use more support. It's always welcome. Anyway, the support given so far is satisfactory. I don't believe in giving too much support because then there is a danger that the motivation of the Khmer people could change, you know. I mean then all Khmer resistance groups would be only waiting for support. In other words, the struggle for the independence of a nation cannot be won from outside. If you are good, sincere, your struggle will be supported by the people. The support will come.

Remarks on Sihanouk

BK051650 Hong Kong AFP in English 0552 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Bangkok, Sep 5 (AFP) -- Former Cambodian head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk may be allowed to speak at the forthcoming Non-Aligned Movement summit in New Delhi as one of the few founding members of the movement still alive, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said here. But India, the probable hosts of the summit, which was switched from Baghdad, would not allow the prince to speak as a representative of his country or the recently formed coalition opposed to the Vietnamese-backed government in Phnom Penh, Mr. Mokhtar told the Bangkok newspaper. He was speaking at Don Muang International Airport here before leaving [for] Jakarta yesterday. Vietnam has said that it will oppose any move to give Prince Sihanouk the right to speak at the meeting. Hanoi has also been involved in international lobbying to win the Cambodian seat.

Dr. Mokhtar told reporters at the airport that he had asked India to let the prince speak at the opening session, and had been told that the Non-Aligned Movement regards the Cambodian seat as vacant.

The Indonesian minister was leaving after a two-day visit to Bangkok, during which he held talks with his Thai counterpart, Sitthi Sawetsila.

SIHANOUK'S VISITS TO ROMANIA, YUGOSLAVIA HAILED

BK070404 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Station commentary: "Moving on the Right Path"]

[Text] Following the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the coalition government, visited Romania and Yugoslavia to thank them for their consistent support in the search for a peaceful solution to the Kampuchean problem. The political, diplomatic and humanitarian support given by these countries clearly reflects the resolve of the vast majority of the international community to stand by the Kampuchean people in their just struggle for the right of self determination. Each country Prince Sihanouk visited welcomed the successful formation of the coalition government of Kampuchean nationalist groups and expressed sympathy over the prolonged plight of the Kampuchean people caused by Vietnam's aggression. They also expressed their desire to assist the Kampuchean people to free their homeland from foreign occupation and to restore peace and stability to Kampuchea and thereby to Southeast Asia and the world as a whole.

During his visit to Romania, Prince Sihanouk, together with Vice President Khieu Samphan, who is in charge of foreign affairs, met with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu on 16 August. The Romanian president called for the setting up of a neutral and independent government of Democratic Kampuchea and was convinced that the Kampuchean people must be allowed to solve the conflict in their country by themselves without outside interference through a political solution on the basis of national unity.

The view expressed by President Ceausescu showed that, even though Romania is a socialist country and a member of the Warsaw Pact countries, it firmly opposes Vietnam's policy of military adventurism in Kampuchea. It should be noted that Romania is the only Warsaw Pact country which refuses to recognize the puppet Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh. It recognizes that the Kampuchean problem is the result of Vietnam's action. For this reason, it believes that a solution to the conflict in Kampuchea can only be achieved if Vietnam withdraws its troops in order to give the Kampuchean people a chance to exercise their right of self-determination through the holding of a free election which would eventually lead to the establishment of a neutral and independent government of Democratic Kampuchea.

Furthermore, President Ceausescu also called for the recognition of the government of Democratic Kampuchea during the upcoming conference of non-aligned countries. He welcomed the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and urged Vietnam to withdraw its forces from Kampuchea so that the people of that country can design their own destiny.

The call made by the Romanian president proved that the approach of a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean problem pursued by the ASEAN countries and contained in the relevant UN resolutions has been widely accepted by the majority of the world community as the only path toward a just and lasting solution to the Kampuchean conflict which would bring peace, stability and security to Southeast Asia.

After Romania Prince Sihanouk is scheduled to pay an official visit to Kenya. It is expected that in Kenya the prince will receive the same understanding and support for the cause of the Kampuchean people as in Romania and Yugoslavia.

MORE CONCRETE U.S. SUPPORT TO ASEAN SOUGHT

BK070229 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 7 Sep 82 p 4

[Editorial: "What To Expect From America"]

[Text] President Marcos of the Philippines made a good point in his Manila news conference Monday. Discussing his trip next week to the United States, he said that he would be trying to find out from President Reagan just how America viewed its commitment to the Philippines generally, and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations members in general.

Marcos said that he saw no reason to doubt the basic fact that America had a commitment to ASEAN. But, he said, if ASEAN and the United States are "partners," then they should level with each other on the relationship. In Marcos' own words, "I think it's about time that partners told each other exactly what they plan about any possible contingencies."

Indeed they should. Since the 1969 espousal of the so-called "Nixon doctrine" which stated that the first responsibility for a nation's defense rests with that nation, American leaders have been vague on the specifics of U.S. responsibilities in Southeast Asia. For us here in Thailand, requests for specifics have always ended up with the Americans falling back on the statement that they respect the 1961 Thanat-Rusk agreement. That agreement, if effect, calls for talks between Washington and Thailand if this country is invaded, from without or from within.

Something a little more concrete would be welcome. President Reagan, presumably, has a good idea of what he would do if, say, Vietnamese troops poured across our borders. We should know as well. We realize, of course, that contingency plans might have to be kept secret from those concerned.

It would be a good idea for Mr Reagan to tell Mr Marcos what the region could expect from the United States if one or more ASEAN states were threatened. Mr Marcos, we are sure, would be happy to act as messenger in this case and tell the rest of us in ASEAN what Washington has in mind. Beyond, of course, the usual polite murmurs of vague and non-committal reassurances.

BRIEFS

LAO SPORTS DELEGATION -- A team of 85 athletes from Laos spent a day in Nong Khai Province on 5 September playing basketball and badminton matches with Thai teams in an effort to improve Thai-Lao relations as well as relations between people on both sides of the Mekong River. The Lao group was led by Vientiane official (Bunseng Phengsouk). The matches were played at the Nong Khai provincial gymnasium. [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 6 Sep 82 BK]

VNA REJECTS XINHUA REPORT ON BORDER CLASHES

OW081546 Hanoi VNA in English 1539 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 8 -- The Chinese news agency XINHUA on September 6 alleged that Vietnam had recently conducted armed provocations in border areas of the Chinese provinces of Guangxi and Yunnan.

VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to completely reject this slanderous fabrication. This is a deliberate move of the Chinese authorities to cope with Vietnam's proposal that the two sides cease armed activities and other hostile acts including firing and shelling along the common border on the occasion of the two countries' national day. This is also aimed at misleading public opinion which is welcoming Vietnam's good will and its strict implementation of this proposal.

REVISION OF JAPANESE TEXTBOOKS CONDEMNED

Foreign Ministry Protest

OW080959 Hanoi VNA in English 0852 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 7 -- Vietnam protests against Japan's revision of history textbooks, giving distorted accounts of the Japanese fascists' aggression against the Vietnamese people and other Asian nations, and (?pleading) for the U.S. imperialists' [word indistinct] invasion of Vietnam.

The protest was lodged yesterday afternoon by Nguyen Giap, head of the First Department for Asia of the Foreign Ministry, to the Japanese ambassador in Hanoi, Yatabe.

Nguyen Giap pointed out that these distortions lie in the scheme of some circles in Japan to revive militarism -- a threat to all nations in Asia, the Japanese people included. He demanded that the Japanese Government take a serious, clear-cut attitude and correct the distorted accounts in the said textbooks.

Ambassador Yatabe said he would convey Vietnam's views to his government.

NHAN DAN Commentary

OW080841 Hanoi VNA in English 0751 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 8 -- Reactionary circles in Japan have revised history textbooks in an attempt to whitewash the crimes committed by the Japanese militarists against the people of Asia and the Pacific before and during World War Two, including their unpardonable atrocities against the Vietnamese people, says NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

The leading paper says: According to new versions, the Japanese invasion of Southeast Asian countries including Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea now becomes an "advance for occupation." This is a gross distortion of historical facts. A big Japanese fascist force occupied the township of Lang Son on Vietnam's northern border on September 22, 1940, raising the curtain on occupation of all the three Indochinese countries. This brutal aggression caused great sufferings to the population. Many Vietnamese civilians and communists and other activists were beheaded or disemboweled, many villages razed to the ground. The occupation forces, to feed their war of aggression, forced Vietnamese peasants to uproot rice plants and grow jute instead. They all the population of their rice. [as received] As a result, two million people died of starvation between late 1944 and early 1945. In the five years of their occupation the Japanese fascists committed innumerable genocidal crimes.

The paper continues to say that the Vietnamese people are very indignant at the effort of Japanese reactionary elements to whitewash all these crimes in Vietnam. The Japanese fascists cannot shirk their responsibility; they cannot hope to have a clean slate with the Vietnamese people either, the paper says. NHAN DAN also notes that the revision of Japanese history textbooks was coupled with the adoption of a more costly defence programme.

The paper goes on: To serve their dark scheme, reactionary Japanese elements are seeking to erase Japan's criminal past from man's memory. The revision of school textbooks and other efforts in the same vein are part and parcel of a scheme to step up the arms race and revive militarism with a view to turning Japan into a super military power in service of the U.S. global strategy in Asia and the Pacific and for the formation on a Washington-Tokyo-Beijing axis. The revision of history also aims at facilitating Japan's expansion to this region. These dark schemes have caused the peoples of Southeast Asia and other parts of Asia and the Pacific to be on the look-out.

NHAN DAN adds that Japanese reactionaries also tried to play down the U.S. imperialists' defeat in Vietnam, which is now described merely as a withdrawal. "This crude distortion of history has caused the wrath of the Vietnamese people. We demand that the Japanese Government adopt a clear-cut attitude toward the Japanese aggression of Vietnam and give a truthful account of what really happened in the past," the paper says.

VARIOUS COUNTRIES GREET, MARK SRV NATIONAL DAY

GDR, Hungarian Messages

OW080941 Hanoi VNA in English 0835 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Sep 7 -- Vietnamese party and government leaders have received greetings from leaders of socialist countries on the 37th National Day of Vietnam.

In a message to party General Secretary Le Duan, President of the Council of State Truong Chinh, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong, and Chairman of the National Assembly Nguyen Huu Tho, Erich Honecker, secretary general of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of State; Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, said:

So far, all attempts of imperialism and expansionism to prevent the Indochinese peoples from advancing toward socialism have been foiled.... The German Democratic Republic highly values the positive peace policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and considers the proposals of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea for setting up a region of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia to be an important part of the peace strategy of the socialist community. We are very glad to note that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, states and peoples based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and on our treaty of friendship and cooperation have constantly and all-sidedly developed. The German Democratic Republic in the future will do its utmost to continue consolidating these relations.

On this occasion, G.D.R. Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer has also sent his greetings to Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

A message, addressed by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party; Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council; and Gyorgy Lazar, president of the Council of Ministers, to Le Duan, Truong Chinh, and Pham Van Dong, said:

We highly appreciate and support the efforts of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in its external affairs to consolidate peace and security in Southeast Asia and establish neighbourly relations and cooperation of mutual benefits among countries in the region. We are pleased to note that the traditional fraternal relations and all-sided cooperation between our two parties and peoples have constantly developed in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and in the interests of our two peoples and the socialist community. The message expressed wishes for the Vietnamese party and state leaders' success in their noble tasks for the interests of the fraternal Vietnamese people, of socialism, and world peace and security.

CSSR, MPR Messages

OW081752 Hanoi VNA in English 1547 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 8 -- Vietnamese party and state leaders have received messages of congratulations from Czechoslovak and Mongolian party and state leaders on the 37th National Day of Vietnam. The message, addressed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and Lubomir Strougal, prime minister of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, to Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Truong Chinh, president of the Council of State; and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, said:

"We consider that the principled foreign policy of peace of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, closely cooperating with the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and firmly allying itself with the socialist community, has considerably contributed to consolidating peace and promoting cooperation in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

"We are pleased to note that the relations of friendship and all-sided cooperation of mutual interests based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism between our two parties and countries are developing fruitfully. We believe that these relations will continue developing and expanding comprehensively on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam signed in 1980, in the interests of our nations, of the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries, and for the triumph of peace, socialism and progress in the world."

The message expressed wishes for the Vietnamese people's success in implementing the resolutions of the 5th C.P.V. Congress.

On this occasion, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek has also extended his greetings to his Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Co Thach.

In a message to Le Duan, Truong Chinh, and Pham Van Dong greeting Vietnam's 37th National Day, Yumjaagin Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, and Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the P.R.M., wrote:

"The People's Republic of Mongolia highly values and fully supports the foreign policy of peace of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the constructive initiatives of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea for safeguarding peace and stability in Southeast Asia through the joint efforts of all countries in the region and for developing good neighbourly relations between them on the principle of peaceful co-existence.

"We note with satisfaction that the relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between Mongolia and Vietnam based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism are successfully developing and strengthening in the spirit of the 1979 treaty of friendship and cooperation.

The message wished the Vietnamese people further achievements in implementation of the historic resolutions set forth by the fifth party congress and in the struggle for the triumph of peace, democracy and socialism.

On this occasion, Mongolian Foreign Minister Mangalyn Dugersuren has also sent a message of congratulations to his Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Co Thach.

Further Greetings

OW061822 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 6 -- Vietnamese leaders have received National Day greetings from their counterparts in the socialist countries.

In a joint message to Party General Secretary Le Duan, State Council President Truong Chinh and Premier Pham Van Dong, Bulgarian Party General Secretary and Chairman of the State Council Todor Zhivkov and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Grisha Filipov said:

"Over the past 37 years under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam -- their experienced Marxist-Leninist vanguard -- and with the assistance and support of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, the heroic people of Vietnam have recorded historic victories in their struggle against imperialism, expansionism and hegemonism, for building a peaceful, reunified, socialist Vietnam.

"With enthusiasm, the Vietnamese labouring people are turning the resolutions of the fifth party congress into reality. From the bottom of our heart we extend our sincere congratulations to you on your achievements in all fields in building socialism and defending the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, an outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia.

"The Bulgarian people highly value Vietnam's foreign policy aimed at consolidating its friendship and all-sided relations with the Soviet Union and the other countries in the socialist community, for the sake of peace, democracy and social progress in the world. We fully support the constructive proposals of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea for normalizing the situation in Indochina and making Southeast Asia a region of peace, security and cooperation."

On this occasion, Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov has sent his greetings to his Vietnamese counterpart, Nguyen Co Thach.

In a greeting message to party General Secretary Le Duan, President Truong Chinh and Premier Pham Van Dong, Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party, chairman of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers, wrote: "The Communist Party, the government and people of Cuba support the just stand of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Closely bound to the Communist Party, the government and people of Vietnam by a Marxist-Leninist relationship and by the common struggle against imperialism and other reactionary forces, we regard Vietnam's victories as our own.

"We wish our Vietnamese brothers further success in socialist construction as mapped out by the fifth party congress in the fight against aggressive plots and acts of the U.S. imperialists, the Beijing reactionaries, and their allies.

"We take this opportunity to reassure you of our fraternal friendship and militant solidarity. We firmly believe that the cooperation between our two countries will further develop in all domains, thus contributing to the cause of peace, national liberation and socialism."

Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has also sent his greetings to Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

In their joint message to party General Secretary Le Duan, President of the Council of State Truong Chinh, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong, and National Assembly Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho, Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party, and Henryk Jablonski, president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, said:

"With admiration, the Polish people welcome the Vietnamese people's achievements in all fields and express their satisfaction over the constant development and strengthening of their fraternal friendship and cooperation with the S.R.V. in the principles of socialist internationalism, in the interests of the two peoples, of socialism and peace. We fully support the S.R.V.'s peace initiatives.

"The S.R.V.'s policy constitutes a valuable contribution to consolidating the world socialist system, and to peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia and elsewhere."

They wished Vietnamese party and state leaders further success in national construction.

Stanislaw Gucwa, president of the Sejm of Poland, has also extended his greetings to National Assembly Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho. He wished the Vietnamese National Assembly success in contributing to national construction, and wished for a constant development of the friendship between the two countries.

USSR, Others Mark Celebration

OW141900 Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 4 -- A meeting was held on September 3 at the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research at Dubna (USSR) in celebration of the 37th National Day of Vietnam. N. Bogolyubov, director of the institute, attended the meeting. Also present were scientists of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and 28 Vietnamese physicians and engineers working at the institute. An exhibition on the Vietnamese people's life has been opened at the house of scientists of the institute.

A meeting for the same purpose was organized in Sofia on September 1st by the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, the Bulgarian Fatherland Front, and the Sofia party and people's committee. The meeting was attended by Andrey Lukanov, Political Bureau member of the B.C.P. C.C., deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and president of the Bulgarian section of the Bulgaria-Vietnam Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; Krustyu Trichkov, member of the B.C.P. C.C., first vice chairman of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front; and other officials. At the meeting, K. Trichkov praised Vietnam's foreign policy of consolidating all-round cooperation and friendship with the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea, and other fraternal socialist countries, and struggling for peace, against the dangerous policies of U.S.-led imperialism.

Meetings in honour of September 2 have also been held in Stara Zagora and eleven provinces of Bulgaria.

The Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of the Peoples of Cuba issued a declaration in support of Vietnam on this occasion, especially for the proposals to establish relations of friendship and peaceful coexistence with other countries in Southeast Asia on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and on the principles of solving the differences through peaceful negotiations.

The Cuban paper GRANMA on September 2 carried an article greeting Vietnam's National Day. The article recalled the historic date of Sept. 2 37 years ago when President Ho Chi Minh read the independence declaration, founding the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. It also recalled the Vietnamese people's glorious victories in the resistance wars against French colonialism, U.S. imperialism, and Chinese expansionism.

The Czechoslovak cinematographic service and the Vietnamese Embassy in Prague screened the Vietnamese film "The Wild Field" on August 30. All Czechoslovak papers on September 2 frontpaged in full the message of National Day greetings of Czechoslovak party and state leaders to Vietnamese leaders. On this occasion, the papers RUDE PRAVO and SVOBODNE SLOVO carried many articles welcoming the Vietnamese people's achievements in the national liberation struggle and in construction over the past 37 years. The Czechoslovak radio has broadcast a special programme about Vietnam.

Other Countries' Activities

OW040010 Hanoi VNA in English 1455 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 3 -- The Lao Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism and the Vietnamese Embassy jointly gave a film show in Vientiane on the evening of Thursday to celebrate Vietnam's 37th National Day. Earlier in the day, well-wishers from the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party, the government, the People's Supreme Assembly, public offices and mass organizations had called on the Vietnamese Embassy.

The Cuban Institute of Friendship With the Peoples on Thursday opened an exhibition on the Vietnamese people's achievements in national construction and defence. In the evening, Cuban television broadcast a three-hour programme on Vietnam.

The Vietnamese Embassy in Budapest recently opened an exhibition and gave a film show with the assistance of Hungarian friendship organizations and cultural offices.

An exhibition and a film show were also held in Phnom Penh on September 2 under the auspices of the Kampuchean Ministry of Information and Culture.

Further Gatherings Held

OW061820 Hanoi VNA in English 1445 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 6 -- The Afro-Asian and Latin American People's Solidarity Organization has held a get-together in Havana on the occasion of the Vietnamese National Day.

Speaking at the event, Cristian Gonzalez, secretariat member of the organization, praised the achievements of the Vietnamese people over the past 37 years, and extended full support for the latest peace proposals of the Indochinese countries, which he described as a correct and constructive initiative conducive to a peaceful atmosphere in Southeast Asia. Another gathering for the same purpose was sponsored by the Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of the Peoples.

Other activities in honour of the Vietnamese anniversary were arranged in various localities by the Cuban Committee of Solidarity With Vietnam.

A mass meeting to celebrate the anniversary was held in Hungary by the Hungarian Peace Council. Addressing the audience, Nandorne Sebestyen, chairman of the council, reaffirmed Hungary's continued support and assistance to Vietnam and the other two Indochinese countries in national construction and defence.

In Czechoslovakia, rallies, concerts, film shows, and talks were organized in Prague and other places in honour of Vietnam's National Day.

A meeting was held in New Delhi on September 2 by the All-India Peace and Solidarity Organization in celebration of the 37th National Day of Vietnam. Many members of the parliament and representatives of political parties and mass organizations attended the meeting. At the meeting, A.I.P.S.O. President Rashee Din Khan said that Vietnam, through its indomitable revolutionary struggle, has become an example of heroism and a main factor of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and in the world.

A meeting for the same purpose was organized in Mexico on September 2 by the Mexican Committee for Solidarity With Vietnam. Opening the meeting, Mrs. Raquel Tibol, an author and a political activist, demanded that the Chinese ruling circles stop their provocations and acts of sabotage against Vietnam so that the latter could carry on its national reconstruction in peace.

Another meeting in the same vein was held in Brussels, Belgium jointly by the Belgium-Vietnam Friendship Association and the Vietnamese residents association.

PLO ENVOY IN HANOI MEETS WITH MEDIA WORKERS

OW080849 Hanoi VNA in English 0832 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 7 -- 'Ali Fayyad, special envoy of the Palestine Liberation Organization, had a cordial meeting with Vietnamese media workers at the P.L.O. office here this morning.

Recalling his recent visit to a number of Southeast Asian countries, 'Ali Fayyad said that he was warmly welcomed in the three Indochinese countries, adding that leaders and people of these countries had reiterated their strong, valuable support for the Palestinian people in their just struggle against the Israeli aggressors and the U.S. imperialists.

'Ali Fayyad informed his audience of the undaunted struggle of the Palestinian combatants and Lebanese patriotic forces against Zionism and imperialism. He affirmed that the Palestinian people under the P.L.O. leadership resolved to close their ranks in the struggle for the establishment of a sovereign and independent state on their homeland.

RONO TO HEAD GOVERNMENT WHILE MARCOS IN U.S.

HK090009 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 8 Sep 82

[text] President Marcos announced yesterday that Deputy Prime Minister Jose Rono will head the caretaker government during his U.S. official state visit. The president made the announcement during a joint meeting with the Executive Committee and the cabinet in Malacanang. Rono is the acting chairman of the Executive Committee.

At the Malacanang meeting, the president reviewed with the members of the Executive Committee and the cabinet the possible issues that might be discussed during his state visit by his official delegation and the American panel. Rono will administer the day-to-day affairs of the government. Prime Minister Cesar Virata is now attending the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank in Toronto, Canada. He will join the presidential party later in Washington.

Deputy Prime Minister Rono reported to the president the enactment by the Batasang Pambansa of the 61.8 billion pesos national budget for 1983. Rono also reported during the meeting, presided by President Marcos, that the Batasan has scheduled for approval on its third reading tomorrow the presidential succession bill.

MAIN POINTS OF MARCOS PRESS CONFERENCE EXAMINED

HK090125 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 8 Sep 82 p 4

["Viewpoint" column by Salvador P. Lopez: "It Seems to Me"]

[Text] In more ways than one, President Marcos' press conference last Monday turned out to be a virtuoso performance.

It is not usual for a head of state on the eve of an important state visit to telegraph his thoughts, intentions, proposals and the items on his "shopping list" to his host, with such candor and in such detail as the president did in the course of an interview that had to be extended half an hour to accommodate more questions. Where reticence and brevity are the accepted rules, he was open and expansive. It was clear he wanted his host to know exactly what issues and problems are on his mind.

The most important of these emerged in his reply to a foreign correspondent who asked whether he would take up the military bases issue and whether there was any truth to a report that he would demand an increase in the "rental" of the bases. While side-stepping the latter half of the question, President Marcos used the bases issue as a peg on which to hang a long and rather impassioned discourse on the seeming lack of sustained American interest in East and Southeast Asia. This became the centerpiece and focus of the press conference.

The bases, in his view, are relevant only to the larger issue of the long-range purposes of the United States in this part of the world. Though he quite understood why the problems of the Middle East and Europe should preoccupy Washington, he seemed to deplore the prevailing American policy of placing the problems of East and Southeast Asia on the "back burner" in Washington.

His resentment showed. Here are located the two most powerful American bases outside continental USA, and we do not exactly know what they are supposed to defend. That has a direct bearing on our national interest. He said he is often asked by ranking officers of the armed forces: "What would be our common cause? What for? And against whom?"

Americans have always tended to downgrade Asia with dire consequences to themselves, their friends and allies. They underestimated Japan before Pearl Harbor. They underestimated China, not believing that Mao Zedong would ever succeed in uniting 600 million people under communism. They underestimated Vietnam.

President Marcos might have added that while the American troops have been only on guard duty in Europe and, briefly, in the Middle East (Lebanon), they have fought two bloody wars in Asia since the end of the Second World War -- losing one of these (Vietnam) for the first time ever in American history. On the other hand, it is the memory of Vietnam which has soured the American mind about Southeast Asia.

President Marcos recalled the commitment of ASEAN to the objective of maintaining Southeast Asia as a "zone of peace, freedom and neutrality," and appropriately noted that this cannot be realized in existing circumstances because of the presence of foreign military bases in the Philippines and because of the situation in Kampuchea. When asked if he would bring up the Kampuchean problem in Washington, he answered, "No."

The impression President Marcos gave during the interview was that of someone who has something very important on his mind which he has been keeping to himself for quite some time. Briefly put, it is this: What is the real nature and direction of American policy towards East and Southeast Asia? Where do we stand, and where do we go from here? And he would like to have these questions brought to the front burner while he is in Washington.

He recalled that Philippine foreign policy has taken new directions since his first visit to Washington in 1966, the first year of his first term: It has turned towards Asia (ASEAN) and the Third World (Nairobi), and it has opened doors too long closed to the socialist world (China and the Soviet Union). The question that waited to be asked was whether these new initiatives and directions have had or should have any measurable effect on the "close, special relations" allegedly existing between the Philippines and the United States.

Listening to President Marcos, one had the impression that while he recognizes the persistence of the familiar sentiment, he will want to know the reality that lies behind it -- in terms, for example, of a larger quota for Philippine textile exports to the USA.

A measured optimism growing out of a healthy skepticism that at times turned mildly ironic -- this was the impression President Marcos gave at the end of the most successful press interview he has had in many years. The almost casual, off-hand response he gave to a question about daughter Imee (whether it was true that she had resigned her government positions) was typical of his cool and collected manner throughout. He said: Imee is 26, and she is old enough to decide what to do with her life. She is a senior law student at U.P., and she has to study hard. No, she has not talked to me about resigning.

One other impression stood out -- he is not too keen about going to Washington. I myself think he should have found a way to evade it. Unlike the 1966 visit, the timing of this one is less than perfect.

BUSINESS DAY ON PROSPECTS FOR MARCOS' U.S. TRIP

HK070213 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 6 Sep 82 p 2

[Feature by reporter Tara S. Singh: "Marcos May seek Firm Commitments From Washington"]

[Text] The decision of President Marcos to go on a state visit to the United States on Sept. 15 for talks with President Ronald Reagan has raised hopes that some irritants in economic, trade, military and political relations between the two countries that have long-standing "special relation," will be resolved for their mutual benefit. The U.S. remains the Philippines' biggest trading partner, and military ally.

Local observers noted that the Marcos visit will provide the most "opportune time for the Philippines to seek firm commitments" from the the United States in light of the current American posture favoring strong military and economic presence in the world. Mr. Marcos and Reagan again met last October during the North-South summit in Cancun, Mexico, and were reported to have "gotten along well." Reagan extended his personal invitation to Mr. Marcos to visit the U.S.

The Malacanang announcement over the weekend stated that the Marcos visit -- his second in 16 years -- has no "agenda for himself although some members of his party may try to negotiate some tax agreement and some updating of trade treaties." However, highly informed sources said the president's visit, which will be highlighted by personal talks with Reagan in the White House, will bring about some "substantial results" in the conclusion of new trade and investment treaties; amendments to the military bases agreement; implementation of some provisions of the Philippine civil aviation agreement; and the acceleration of the ratification by the American Congress of some pending treaties such as the extradition and tax treaties.

The pending tax treaty is supposed to take effect on Jan. 1, 1983.

TRADE & INVESTMENT: The visit may also trigger the early conclusion of a new trade treaty and investment agreement. On the trade and investment treaty negotiations, the American demand for "national treatment" or parity rights seems to have been "reformed," the sources said. The negotiations have been a tough-and-go affair because of the parity demands. The Marcos visit may fashion out a "mutually beneficial treaty acceptable to all parties," sources added.

The new trade treaty may provide for the immediate implementation of the agreement made during the Tokyo round of international negotiations. The agreement will grant tariff concession to Philippine exports and expand the list that can be imported from the Philippines by the U.S.

Since July 1974, when the Laurel-Langley trade treaty expired, the provision that the U.S. President can order an exemption from tariff of certain items. The Philippines would like to get exemption of barong tagalog for being a national attire, baby dresses and some fruits.

MILITARY BASES: Sources in government said that specifically on the American bases agreement, the Philippines will seek an increased rental from the present \$100 million annually. "This proposal can be readily agreed upon," the sources said. The American Government at present pays \$50 million in various economic assistance and grants another \$50 million in military equipment and arms credit sales for the armed forces of the Philippines. An increase in rental for the use of the military bases is justifiable with the present global inflation.

An outstanding issue concerning the bases is the customs, immigration and quarantine requirements which the Philippines would like to impose within the bases.

Another issue is the matter of jurisdiction over American personnel who may violate local or U.S. laws.

The sources also said the Marcos visit will bring about the signing of two agricultural agreements, providing for the exchange of technology and research cooperation, which will be partly financed by the World Bank.

IMF LOAN: The International Monetary Fund may sign a new \$300-million assistance loan to the Philippines to help remedy the country's payments deficit, to coincide with the president's visit. Another possibility is the formal signing and announcement of a new \$450-million loan for the construction of the Bataan nuclear power plant. The loan is being arranged by the U.S. export-import bank as lead bank.

The Malacanang announcement did not mention the duration of the visit, but knowledgeable sources said Mr Marcos, the First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez Marcos and their official party will stay in the U.S. for at least a week.

SOVIET OFFICIALS STUDY CEMENT PLANT PLAN

HK090136 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 8 Sep 82 p 4

[Text] Soviet officials are in town to conduct a feasibility study on the planned cement plant with a capacity of one million metric tons, to be put up in Semirara Island, Antique. The Soviet Union will supply and construct the plant on turnkey basis under a countertrade arrangement with the government. The government will pay in garments, sugar, coconut oil and other export products.

The Soviet officials are led by Dmitri M. Shpilev, board chairman and president of All-Union Association, a member of the Soviet Union's State Committee for Overseas economic cooperation. They are expected to negotiate the more specific terms of the Soviet-Philippine deal, including the cost of the plant.

Officials of state-owned Philippine International Trade Corp., (PITC) are hammering out with the Soviets the details of the general agreement made when the First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez Marcos visited the Soviet Union in July. PITC officials told BUSINESS DAY a main condition laid down by the Philippines is that the plant should be energy efficient. They indicated a possible visit to Moscow of a local team to conclude the negotiations, if necessary.

Resources: the Soviet visitors, including a leading government engineer, will look into the available coal resources of Semirara. The cement plant would most likely be coal-fired, considering that the government's program of rehabilitating the cement industry calls for the shift to coal of the present oil-powered plants and the use of coal in future plants.

The Semirara cement project will be the first of the one-million ton production facilities that would be added annually in the cement industry until 1985 under the rehabilitation program. Only new plants of this capacity size are permitted to be established under the program.

PITC officials cited the vast experience of the Soviets in establishing large-capacity dry-process cement plants such as that planned in Semirara. They said the Soviets have built one-million ton cement plants in seven countries outside the Soviet Union, the latest of which was recently commissioned in Iraq. They added that similar plants in the Soviet Union have capacities of as high as six million tons.

The Soviet officials said they would subcontract various aspects of the Semirara plant's construction to Filipino firms.

Shpilev said that apart from pursuing the negotiations on the cement project, the mission aims to discuss with local officials other possible projects for Soviet-Philippine cooperation in the pharmaceutical industry, copper smelting, and other manufacturing areas.

PITC officials indicated that response to Soviet proposals for other potential projects will have to wait until the negotiations on the cement project are concluded.

LIBYA TO PROVIDE ECONOMIC AID FOR MINDANAO

HK080014 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Libyan Ambassador Mustafa Dreiza said Libya intends to provide economic aid for Filipino Muslims as well as Christians in Mindanao. He said the Libyan assistance will be for more school buildings, hospitals, roads and other infrastructures needed in Mindanao. Ambassador Dreiza said these will benefit both Christians and Muslims in the region. The Libyan envoy spoke at the inauguration of the new Mindanao State University in General Santos City Monday.

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